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## PLOTS PROMOTED BY WIRELESS EACH NIGHT BY GERMANS

Bureau of Enemy Psychology Said by Government Agents to Be Flooding United States With Conspiracy Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Secret agencies of the government have received information which is accepted as a certain indication that the German Bureau of Enemy Psychology is employing the wireless every night to flood the United States with proposals for conspiracies and enterprises in the interests of Germany.

Where the receiving stations are through which these messages are received, government agents do not know, but it is obvious that the plants have sprung into existence since the armistice was signed, as previous to that time no receiving stations were in evidence, due to the vigilance that has been kept up constantly.

According to the view of those who have been fully cognizant of what Germany has been doing, two great offensives have been maintained in Berlin throughout the war. One was the military offensive, observable to any person in France. The other was and is the invisible offensive, conducted by the bureau now employing the wireless. The armistice recently signed relates only to the cessation of hostilities on the battle field and on the seas. Its terms do not include the processes passing through the air in the night.

It is possible to say merely that department of justice officials are fully aware of what is taking place and their agents have been warned accordingly.

## Brewery Proofs Sought

Federal and State Officials Prepare Evidence for Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General of New York State, the naval intelligence service, the army intelligence service, the alien property custodian, and other federal departments, are arranging the mass of evidence which will be presented to the Senate committee investigating the brewery interests on Dec. 3.

It is declared that the full list of those who have been shown, by investigations here, to have been interested in the promotion of Germany's interests before and during the war, will be brought to light as the result of these revelations.

Among the witnesses, it is expected, will be George Sylvester Viereck, Dr. William Bayard Hale, and Alexander Konta. The connection between the alleged pro-German activities of these men and others consists, it is said, in the discoveries made regarding the German-American Alliance, the foreign-language press, and the payment of brewery money to several American newspapers.

Mr. Viereck, who published the pro-German weekly known as The Fatherland before the war, and as Viereck's American Weekly after the United States began to fight, is the alleged author of several letters which will be introduced. They were addressed to "Frau Elchorn," Tystlund, Sweden, and to "Charles Fell," Stockholm. These proved to be letters to his parents, and it is declared that the letters, in some instances, are code communications.

## SEVEN THOUSAND TROOPS START HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General March made public on Monday evening the fact that 7000 members of the aero forces of the United States are on their way home from France. The Minnehaha sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 22 with 99 officers and 2943 men aboard; the Lapland, with 233 officers and 1797 men, and the Orca on the 23rd, with 50 officers, 1874 men and four nurses. They are due at New York about Nov. 30.

## BRITISH WARSHIPS SOON TO GO TO KIEL

Flotilla of Mine-Sweepers Leaves Granton to Clear the Way—Object Is to Ascertain if the Armistice Terms Are Fulfilled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Monday).—A flotilla of British mine sweepers left Granton this morning to sweep a way for British warships to go to Kiel to ascertain whether the armistice requirements are fulfilled. Vice-Admiral Beatty is understood to be demanding another German dreadnaught and another destroyer in place of the one sunk during the passage.

Dutch Intern German Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The telegraph states that 11 German torpedo boats and mine layers from Antwerp reached Hellevuetsluis, where they have been interned.

Surrender of 28 U-Boats

HARWICH, England (Sunday).—(By The Associated Press).—In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, 28 more German U-boats surrendered today.

This was the most imposing flotilla to haul down the German flag thus far. It included several very large submarines and four of the cruiser type, one being nearly 350 feet in length. The noted cruiser submarine, Deutschland U-153, was among the number. She carried two American officers, who had been rescued from the American Army cargo ship Ticonderoga, torpedoed on Sept. 30 last. The officers were taken to Kiel by the Deutschland, which was returning from a three months' cruise in American waters, and were landed today at Harwich.

Another surrendered boat was the U-139, which had just returned to a German port after a 64 days' cruise, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Arnaud de la Perrière, who in 1916 was awarded the order Pour le Mérite for sinking 126 vessels.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF FLORIDA LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Florida.—The Florida Legislature convened in extraordinary session on Monday. George H. Wilder of Hillsborough County was elected Speaker of the House and Senator Johnson of Live Oak became President of the Senate, despite the fact that Senator Calkins of Marianna was selected at the caucus on Saturday. Research developed the fact that the president of the Senate, as lieutenant-governor, shall hold office from one regular session to the next. Senator Johnson is Lieutenant-Governor and a constitutional officer.

## AUTHORSHIP OF WAR SHOWN BY BAVARIA

State Documents Expose Plans of Germany and Austria to Make War in 1914 Before Note Was Handed to Serbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—The Munich Korrespondenz Hofmann publishes an official report regarding the origin of the war bearing out facts already known that Germany and Austria had fully decided to begin the war in July, 1914, long before the ultimatum was handed to Serbia, and also showing that the date of the opening of the conflict had been expressly delayed until the French Premier's visit to St. Petersburg was ended, in order that it might be precipitated when quick action on the part of the Entente would not be easy.

This report confirms in an unmistakable form all the previous evidence that Germany worked with Austria-Hungary in imposing an ultimatum upon Serbia such as was known would lead to war and that Germany was determined war should follow.

The Munich Korrespondenz Hofmann states that the Premier and Foreign Minister of Bavaria requested permission from the federal government to publish documents concerning the origin of the war. The revelations are contained in a report of July 18, 1914, made by Count von Lerchenfeld, Bavarian Minister to Berlin.

Recording his conversations in the Foreign Office with Dr. von Zimmermann, the Imperial Under-Secretary of State, with reference to the Balkans, and with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin regarding the Triple Alliance, Count von Lerchenfeld says with reference to the note to Serbia:

"The delivery of the note will take place on July 25. Action has been postponed until this juncture because of a desire to wait for M. Vivian's departure from St. Petersburg, in order to make it difficult for the Entente to arrive at an understanding and to counteract. In Vienna, until then, a show of peaceful disposition is to be made and the Minister of War and chief of the General Staff are to have a full talk for some time."

After informing his government of the probable contents of the note, von Lerchenfeld continues:

"It is obvious that Serbia cannot accept such conditions which are inconsistent with her dignity as an independent state. The consequence is therefore that there must be war. It is absolutely necessary here that Austria should take advantage of this favorable moment, even at the danger of further complications."

In a telegraphic communication from the Bavarian legation on the morning of July 31, 1914, the conviction was expressed that Sir Edward Grey's honest efforts to preserve peace would certainly not succeed in arresting the course of events.

In a communication from the Legation later on the same day, von Lerchenfeld said:

"At present two ultimatums have been sent—one to St. Petersburg, expiring in 12 hours, and the other to Paris, expiring in 18 hours. To St. Petersburg the inquiry is for the reason of the Russian mobilization, and to Paris the inquiry is whether that country will remain neutral. Both will, of course, be answered by a refusal. Then mobilization will take place at midnight on Saturday, Aug. 1. The Prussian General Staff awaits war against France full of confidence and reckons to be able to overthrow France in the course of four weeks. The morale of the French Army is not good. It has only a few very large howitzers and bad rifles."

In a report dated Aug. 4, 1914, von Lerchenfeld said regarding Belgium:

"Germany cannot respect Belgian neutrality. The chief of the general staff has declared that even British neutrality would be paid for too dearly if the price was the respect of Belgium, declaring an attack on France is only possible through Belgium."

The belated publication of this document by the Bavarian Government is believed to be for the purpose of gaining some moral credit and thus possibly escaping the share of the penalties which all these plots must bring upon the German nation.

## RAILROAD SECURITIES COUNSEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities has appointed as advisory counsel a group of lawyers, including Elhu Root, John G. Milburn, New York; John S. Miller, Chicago; Forney Johnson, Birmingham, Alabama, and H. L. Bond of Baltimore, Maryland. S. Davies Warfield, chairman of the committee, said that this appointment is the result of meetings held in relation to the return of the railroads under the Federal Control Act.

## GERMANY'S LOSSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—A Berlin message states that Germany's losses in the war were 1,580,000 killed, 295,000 missing and 490,000 prisoners. The total losses, including wounded were 4,000,000.

## BRITISH OBJECTORS NOT TO BE RELEASED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The government has decided that it is impossible at present to release conscientious objectors from the restrictions imposed upon them, thereby giving them priority in returning to civil life over their compatriots in the forces of the Crown. These men will, therefore, remain at the work on which they are employed at present.

## RENT PROFITEERING STOPPED IN ONE CITY

Delegates to the Seventh National Conference on Housing in America Hear of the Methods in New London, Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—How rent profiteering in New London, Connecticut, where there has been considerable governmental activity during the war, was stamped out by publicity and the efforts of a citizens' committee from which all liquor dealers were excluded, was described by John C. Ellis of the New London Central Labor Union in an address at the opening session in Boston on Monday of the Seventh National Conference on Housing in America.

The conference will be in session three days, during which many phases of the housing problem will be presented by experts and discussed by delegates from associations as well as members of various business, civic and social service organizations throughout North America.

Regarding the housing problem in New London, Mr. Ellis said that drastic action was found necessary when rents and other living expenses increased without any corresponding advance in wages. Local authorities refused to cooperate with any organization formed to solve the problem, on the ground that property holders were not guilty of profiteering. Even state officials seemed loath to take up the matter, and Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb declared that he had no jurisdiction. All state and federal laws were found to be in favor of the property holder.

The local authorities were finally notified that unless rents were modified, labor would take matters into its own hands. The result was the formation of a committee made up of 24 citizens in different pursuits other than liquor selling, and the establishment of a formula for ascertaining a fair monthly rent as follows: assessed valuation plus one-third plus 10 per cent, divided by 12. A large majority of the property holders agreed to the plan, and, up to the present time, the provision for an appeal to a state board has not been found necessary by either party.

Mr. Ellis claimed that rents in New London at the present time with the exception of those governed by leases made before the new plan went into effect, are lower than in any city in the United States. He also said the activities of the committee would not cease with the end of the war, as the plan, in the opinion of the committee, is as practicable in peace times as in days of emergency like the war.

James Ford, manager, Homes Registration and Information Division, United States Housing Corporation, was another speaker on the subject of rent profiteering. He said that his division had organized committees on rent profiteering in 59 cities of the United States. He gave examples of the work of some of the most enterprising of these committees in cities where the problem has been most serious, and recommended that their title be changed from "committees on rent profiteering" to "landlord and tenant committees," and that they be established in any community requesting their establishment, subject to the advice of the United States Department of Labor.

## TZECH CLAIMS SENT TO COUNT KAROLYI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Budapest reports that the Hungarian National Council sent troops to Upper Hungary and cleared it of Tzech invaders. Prague reports that Dr. Kramarz, Premier of the Tzechoslovak Republic, protested to Count Karolyi against the Hungarian troops' acts of violence in Slovak territory and referred to the Entente's recognition of the Tzechoslovak state. Count Karolyi, replying, said the Allies undertook not to interfere in Hungary's internal administration, hence the Tzechoslovaks had no right to occupy parts of Hungary and he would apply to the Entente for their removal if they failed to evacuate all Hungarian territory shortly.

## FRANCE'S NEW "IMMORTELS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Académie Française, at an extraordinary meeting, have unanimously agreed to elect as members next Thursday, M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch.

## TOUR BY CHINESE EDUCATORS ENDED

Important Delegation Returns After Traveling in Canada and United States—Secrecy Maintained as to Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—After having traveled throughout the United States and Canada, one of the most important delegations ever sent from China has returned to its native land, having obtained much data to impart to the Chinese on educational and commercial matters.

While it was known among government authorities in certain states that the Chinese party was here, the State Department is said to have forbidden any mention of it or its object in this country until after its return home.

The Chinese arrived here on Nov. 12. They were entertained by state and educational authorities for three days. Leaving Salt Lake City for San Francisco, they embarked at the latter point for China on Nov. 16.

It is understood that the reason for secrecy was that a member of the party was killed by a Chinese in Vancouver, British Columbia. Throughout their tour they were guarded by secret service officers.

These four men came to the United States to study its modern system of education. They were Yen-Hsiu, Fan Yuan-Lien, F. T. Sun, president of the College of Fisheries at Tientsin, and Ping Chang, president of Nankai College at Tientsin. Yen-Hsiu and his modern ideas instilled into the thought of many of the young men of China had their part in bringing about the last revolution which caused the establishment of a republic in China, according to students of modern history. China has long presented a case of arrested intellectual, social and spiritual development, and a large faction of the Chinese resent the intrusion of modern ideas.

The visitors arrived in Salt Lake City after a tour of the United States, commencing May 1. They were the guests of Col. George L. Bryan, of the war prison barracks, which they inspected thoroughly. Dr. Sun was the guest of the Food Administration, and J. E. Taylor and B. M. McGregor gave him an opportunity to study local canning and packing plants, and answered his questions regarding the industry in Utah. Dr. Sun announced that the canning of fish was an important industry of his nation, and that he planned on introducing many modern methods on his return in all lines of the canning industry.

Yen-Hsiu founded the college at Tientsin, of which Ping Chang is now president. "Mr. Chang spoke English fluently," said Dr. E. W. Gowans, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. "The other members of the party gave ample evidence that they understood all that passed, but they made little comment. Ping Chang stated that modern education was gradually taking hold in China."

## FRENCH DENIAL OF DUTCH ALLEGATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—An official note states that the Dutch legation's allegation regarding the passage of German troops through Limburg is incorrect. It was to the effect that permission was granted in the Belgian population's interest, after conversation with the allied ministers. The Dutch Minister met all the allied representatives Nov. 13, requesting that they should communicate to their governments the conditions in which the Dutch Government was led to authorize German troops to cross Limburg.

The allied representatives merely replied that they would immediately inform their governments without expressing any opinion, as they were confronted with an accomplished fact.

## Queen Issues Proclamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Sunday).—The Queen has issued a proclamation thanking the army and fleet and all who suffered privations during the war, expressing gratitude for the proofs of loyalty shown when revolution threatened, and announcing her desire to hasten reforms and govern in close cooperation with the peoples' representatives.

## ITALIAN STATESMAN ACCUSED OF TREASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Sunday).—In the Chamber, Signor Ciontoni accused Signor Giolitti and others of treason, declaring he had discovered that the Giolittians and Socialists organized the Turin revolt and the Caporetto defeat.

Signor Giolitti demanded the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Signor Orlando supported the demand and the President of the Chamber therefore appointed a committee to examine the documentary evidence submitted.

## PREMIER APPOINTED HONORARY PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour have consented to be honorary presidents of the League of Nations' Union, and M. Lomis Dausset, M. Léon Bourgeois, and Baron Destournelles de Constant, have consented to become honorary vice-presidents.

## GREEK WELCOME TO FLEETS OF ENTENTE

Popular Demonstrations From Greeks in Constantinople Greet Arrival of the Allied Naval Detachments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Sunday).—The Minister of Marine of Greece, in answer to a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean, praising the Greek Navy, sent the following cable:

"I have communicated to the officers and men of the Greek Navy your satisfaction for the valuable cooperation in the war that has just ended successfully. I wish to express to you, sir, my thanks, and to assure you that the Greek Navy is very proud to have had the great honor of participating in this struggle for a common ideal in a spirit of close fraternity with the glorious and powerful navy of Great Britain, the friend, ally and a protector of Greece."

People arriving from Constantinople give full details of the entry of the allied fleet into Constantinople, and declare that it was impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the Greeks in Constantinople at the sight of the cruiser Averoff of the Greek Navy. Greek flags have been hoisted on all the shops and houses; pictures of Mr. Venizelos are shown in the windows of all the shops. Thousands of Greeks were on the quay to cheer the fleet when it appeared.

A French detachment occupied the station of Sirkeci and a British detachment the naval school on the island of Halki. The German troops which were still in the Turkish capital were disarmed, and their equipment and ammunition surrounded to the British authorities. The enthusiasm of the Greek population made a great impression on the British admiral.

Captain Cacoulides of the Greek Navy established his headquarters at the Pera Palace Hotel, and over 20,000 people rushed there with the object of seeing him. But in order to avoid a big demonstration, the captain left the hotel from a rear exit. The Turkish papers, according to the Daily Tasfir Edkar, say that the former government had given positive assurances that no Greek vessels would appear in Constantinople, but the war ship Averoff has come in denial of these assurances. The same paper publishes a big picture of the allied fleet, with the Greek vessel Averoff, represented as much larger than the rest, with the following headline, "Offered to Enver and Talaat."

All Kemal publishes in the daily newspaper, Sabah, a strong philippic against the Young Turk Committee, saying: "Our political men, to justify the entry of Turkey into the war at the side of the Central Powers, claimed that if we did not, we would share the fate of Greece, and then accused Mr. Venizelos of high treason, but is there today amongst the Turks a sincere man who would not wish to see Turkey in Greece's actual place and who would not ardently wish to have a leader of Mr. Venizelos' genius?"

In another article, speaking about the arrival of the allied fleet, the same paper says:

"We think that we will not be punished for the crimes we have committed during the last five years; we possibly think that the allied fleet has come into our harbor to greet us as friends. The awakening though will be quite different, and we will then realize that this country is in an exceptionally critical position."

The same paper says: "We want to see the people who have been expelled and chased from their homes return, and their properties given back to them."

## Greek Delegate for Sofia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Sunday).—Colonel Mazarakis has been appointed a member of the Allied Military Commission at Sofia.

## Bulgarian Cruelty Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Saturday).—The Bulgarians during their occupation of Eastern Macedonia deported 82,000 Greek residents, according to official Bulgarian documents in the possession of M. Divaropoulos, subprefect of Demir-hissar. He was deported himself and compelled to work in the central bureau of deported persons at Chouma on account of his knowledge of the Bulgarian language. It was there he obtained the official documents.

A large number of those deported, he says, succumbed to shortage of food, torture and enforced labor. After the Bulgarian capitulation the condition of the deported Greeks improved somewhat, but the Bulgarian authorities forbade the prefect to visit the camps. He went to several camps, however, and found that the Bulgarians had refused to give them sufficient water.

## FEDERAL COUNCIL TO RULE GERMANY DURING AN INTERIM

Soldiers' and Workmen's Council Agrees to Allow Cabinet to Continue Pending Election of Revolutionaries to Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A dispatch from Berlin announces officially that the Workmen's Council and the government have reached the following agreement: The German Socialist Republican, and workmen's and soldiers' councils to have all political power, their aim being defense and development of revolutions, achievements and suppression of counter-revolutionary activities.

Until the workmen's and soldiers' executive representatives are elected to the executive council of the German Republic, the Berlin Executive Council will exercise its functions.

The Central Executive Council to appoint and dismiss all members of the different legislative bodies of the republic and of Prussia also, until the final constitution is established, and the executive also to have the right of control.

The Executive Council to be consulted before the Cabinet appoints assistant ministers.

Convention of deputies from the workmen's and soldiers' councils to be summoned as soon as possible.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday).—German news indicates that the extremists are becoming more vocal in Berlin, the coast towns and in industrial centers like Düsseldorf, Solingen and Remscheid, though whether they have actually gained ground remains obscure. In Munich and South-Germany generally, on the other hand, agitation against dictation from the lower classes increases, and separation from Northern Germany, if necessary, is hinted at.

In Berlin, Dr. Liebknecht has declared openly for Bolshevik methods, and a struggle is going on between the new government and the extremists outside it.

The struggle centers chiefly round the question of convening a constituent assembly, and whether the government of the Soviets' executive should exercise the executive power. The Soviet and extremists apparently oppose the convening of a constituent assembly, at any rate until the realization of their program of socialization, while the government, through the Vorwärts and other channels, threatens that the Allies will withhold food supplies and refuse to negotiate peace unless the government is supported by a legally elected national convention.

## Throne for Prince Maximilian

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A report from Berlin states that the Grand Duke of Baden has definitely renounced the throne in Prince Maximilian's favor.

## Reports as to Lemberg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Whereas Vienna reported on Wednesday Lemberg's capture by the Ukrainians, the Cracow Polish Bureau subsequently reported the Poles' possession of the town and environs.

## Germany's Appeal for Food

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—An official statement from Berlin announces that food shortage threatens Germany because the estimate of stocks was too optimistic, and while men and horses quartered in the East are returning, expected supplies from the East are stopped; moreover, prisoners' labor has been forfeited by the armistice.

## Trade Conference in Luxembourg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday).—M. Loucheur, the Munitions Minister, states that the French German delegates in Luxembourg will meet on Wednesday to discuss their future trade relations.

## Socialist Committee for Navy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Wilhelmshaven reports that a joint sitting of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council of the navy has decided on the formation of a main committee for the navy with authority to issue military instructions for the entire navy from Wilhelmshaven.

## General Pilsudski's Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Warsaw reports that General Pilsudski has formed a new Polish Cabinet chiefly of the Social Democratic Party's and peasants' leagues' representatives.

## Let's Form Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday).—The Berlingske Tidende reports the

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proclamation of a Lettish Republic at Riga with Karl Kullman forming a government to which no German will be admitted.

#### Tzech Reserves Called Out

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—Prague reports that the National Defense Department has ordered the immediate mobilization of the reserve and militia classes of the years 1895 to 1899.

#### Von Hindenburg's Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Wolff Bureau cites a von Hindenburg communication from Wilhelmshoese to the Berlin Government on Nov. 20 pronouncing it not improbable that the enemy, and particularly the French, desire a pretext for resuming hostilities, and declaring that he must therefore strongly emphasize that the German Army, owing to the hard armistice conditions and domestic events, is no longer in a position to resume the fight even against the French alone.

Von Hindenburg adds that he also considers it his duty to draw attention to the fact owing to evidence that the enemy governments will only conclude peace with a German Government supported by the majority of the people.

#### Federal Council's Status

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Deutsche Tageszeitung reports that the State Gazette for Nov. 14 contained a decree signed by Herren Ebert, Haase and Lewald empowering the Federal Council to continue exercising the powers appertaining to it under the Empire's laws and ordinances.

#### Dissensions in Germany

BERLIN, Germany (Nov. 19)—(By the Associated Press)—The left wing of the Social Democrats and the Ultra-Radicals today launched an attack on the National Assembly during the course of a largely attended meeting of the Workers' Council for Greater Berlin called by the Soldiers and Workers' Council.

It was presided over by Hermann Molkenbuhr and Herr Mueller, joint bipartisan chairmen of the body which considers itself the highest authority in the present government, and claims the right to disband the Cabinet if the latter refuses to carry out its policy.

Herr Mueller, who is the independent representative in the committee chairmanship, asserted at the meeting that an attempt to convene a national assembly is a plain endeavor to give the bourgeoisie control of the new democracy. He demanded a Socialist republic.

Friedrich Ebert, head of the new German Cabinet, and Dr. Hugo Haase attended the meeting. The latter emphasized the need of a national body and added that the achievements of the revolution would not be lost as a result of it.

(Nov. 23)—The movement to withdraw from Germany and create a separate republic is gaining ground rapidly in the Rhineland, according to reports from Cologne to the Socialist Vorwaerts.

The movement finds a strong support on the part of the Clericals, as a result of the Prussian Government's announcement of its intention to disestablish the church.

The correspondent declares: "We shall have to reckon with secession as almost unavoidable unless an immediate consolidation is reached in Berlin, and the date of elections to the Constituent Assembly set with the greatest speed."

"It cannot be denied nor concealed that the situation becomes more difficult and more dangerous every day," says Theodore Wolff in the Tagblatt in referring to a statement attributed to Field Marshal von Hindenburg regarding alleged French plans for

the permanent conquest of German territory.

Herr Wolff declares that all South Germany is dissatisfied with conditions in Berlin and is beginning to consider the question of leaving the capital to its fate. He points out that the reported Polish aggression against the eastern borders of Germany may have fatal consequences in regard to the provisioning of Berlin.

Count Reventlow in the Tages Zeitung takes the same standpoint, declaring that only a speedy preliminary peace can prevent a catastrophe.

#### Cardinal Supports Monarchy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Vienna that the counter-revolutionary movement in Austria is making much progress. Cardinal Piffa addressed a large meeting of women on Wednesday, urging their influence in support of the Christian Socialists at the elections, and declaring the prospects of the monarchy's restoration very favorable.

#### Pope Appeals for Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A Berlin message to the National Tidende states that in view of the food situation in the Rhine provinces the pope appealed to English and French Episcopates and the British Government for a modification of the armistice conditions and the delivery of provisions.

#### Food Supply in Royal Palace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Soldiers' Council announces the discovery of enormous stores of food of all kinds in the Royal Palace.

#### German Socialist Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The National Tidende learns that the Berlin executive committee has decided on the formation of a German Socialist Army. A Berlin message cites the Spartacus groups' organ as complaining that the government has called numerous troops to Berlin for use against the revolutionary section.

### SOCIALISTS DEFY RED FLAG ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—Fully 10,000 Socialists crowded Madison Square Garden on Monday night to celebrate the European revolutions and to protest against the sentence imposed on Thomas Mooney, the California labor leader.

Scott Nearing, the chairman, characterized the gathering as one of the "most successful meetings the Socialists had ever held." Incidentally, there were many protests against the Mayor's recent edict prohibiting the display of the red flag of Socialism.

Practically every speaker was interrupted by a sudden display of red flags, first in one corner of the hall, and then in another, and which were promptly removed by the police, assisted by soldiers, sailors and the home guardsmen who were on duty.

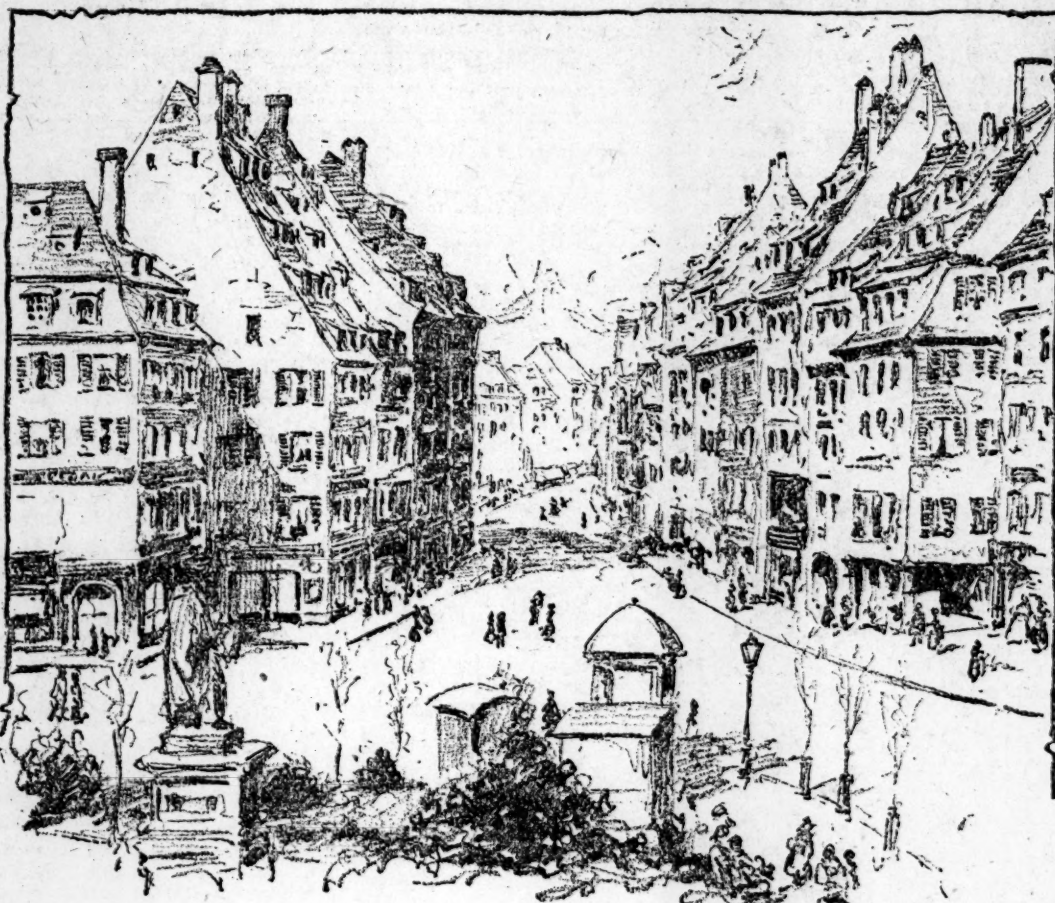
While the crowd boomed vociferously, the chairman pleaded: "Comrades, sit down. Let's have order."

The first crimson banner bore in straggly white letters: "Withdraw allied troops from Russia."

This was the substance of one of two resolutions passed by the meeting. The other protested against the sentence imposed on Thomas Mooney.

Apparently no arrests were made, and the meeting broke up fairly quietly, while the police carried off with them a bundle containing the red flags that had been waved at various intervals.

Victor Berger, indicted Congressman-elect from Milwaukee, who had been expected to address the meeting, did not appear.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph

One of the principal streets in the capital of Alsace, which was entered by Marshal Pétain on Monday afternoon.

### CEREMONIAL ENTRY INTO STRASBOURG

Marshal Pétain and General Castelnau Solemnly Enter Capital of Alsace at the Head of the French Fourth Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Monday)—The War Office today made the following announcement: "Marshal Pétain, accompanied by General Castelnau, today solemnly entered Strasbourg at the head of the troops of General Gouraud's army."

The story of Strasbourg is the story of Alsace, and, to a large extent of Lorraine also. Its first connection with the German race dates from A. D. 923, when a Duke of Lorraine paid homage to Henry I at Strasbourg. After being subject for many years to the free imperial cities, and was, therefore, governed by its own guilds until 1681, when it was annexed along with a large part of Alsace by Louis XIV. The Peace of Ryswick in 1697 definitely confirmed the annexation to France.

Up to that time Alsace-Lorraine had been more or less definitely German, but after the peace of Ryswick it seems to have set itself to become French. Gradually, the French language came to be the predominant tongue; whilst in sentiment, outlook and attachment to the people, as time passed, became essentially French. It was for this reason that they offered such a strenuous resistance to the German invasion in the autumn of 1870, and it was for this reason that after the country had been formally handed over to Germany some 160,000 inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine elected to remain French, in spite of all that it involved; whilst of these some 60,000 actually carried out their intention of emigrating to France.

Ever since that time, now nearly half a century ago, the Alsatian and Lorrainer has kept himself "fiercely French." All the efforts of Germany to Germanize the country have signally failed. From the first, it was a point of honor with the people never to submit; never to regard the German as anything but an interloper, who would one day be driven out again, and never to depart a hair's breadth from their national customs and traditions. Their ingenuity in defeating the ponderous orders of the German authorities was full of a certain delightful adroitness which was forever rousing "Majität" to terrible outbursts of wrath. "See that little grocery store at the corner of the old square," says one writer. "Over the door is a German name, and inside sits its kindly owner, as unmistakably Teuton as are most of the varied assortment of wares which he offers to the public. But he sits unmoved, reading an early edition of Le Matin, while his wife addresses him, in shrill and rapid French 'patois'."

In the window of this 'German' store is a pile of white candles, between two piles of red ones. Below these are packages in blue, and behold the beloved tricolor of France, the display of which is so vigorously forbidden throughout the debatable land. "Everywhere one meets with this incongruous state of affairs. In the railway carriage sit two elderly persons in conversation together, speaking German and to all appearances being German. Yet when the guard appears at the open window, in that sudden, jack-in-the-box manner so much beloved by German railway officials, his inquiries in the German tongue are answered only in French."

This, for nearly fifty years, has been the characteristic attitude of the country in general and of Strasbourg in particular. Many a veteran Strasbourg, moreover, has still vivid recollections of those bitter days in the August and September, 1870, when, for seven long years, the city defied



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Strasbourg monument. Figure in Place de la Concorde, Paris, now decked in national colors for first time since 1871.

the guns and assaults of the German armies, but was finally forced to capitulate.

#### King's Thanks to Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LE HAVRE, France (Monday)—Le Courrier de L'Armée Belge publishes an order of the day from King Albert to the Belgian Army. The King thanks in Belgium's name the officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the great defense put up for four years in the mud of the Yser, the last strip of national territory.

"The oppressor who terrorized our peoples," continues King Albert, "who profaned our institutions and made prisoners the best of our citizens, is definitely vanquished, and the dawn of justice has come. Belgium, freed by your valor, awaits you to welcome and honor you."

"I am proud of you. I have asked much, and you have never failed to give unstinted aid. The nation's admiration and gratitude are yours."

#### Franco-Italian Occupation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Fiume message, via Germany, states that, following a decision of a conference of Entente representatives there, Serbian troops left Fiume and Italian troops immediately entered the town. The National Council of Croatia at Agram forthwith held an extraordinary session and resolved to protest energetically to all Entente governments against the Italians' conduct. The Italian commander argued that there was danger of excesses against the Italian population. The commander-in-chief in Salonika arranged to dispatch French divisions to Fiume, and Franco-Italian troops will jointly occupy important points in Dalmatia.

#### Royal Visit to Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—It is officially announced that King George will visit King Albert on Dec. 6, following on his visit to Paris.

#### Union Ministry for Belgium

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Le Petit Parisien learns from its Bruges correspondent that King Albert is about to form a new ministry of union, with M. Delacroix, the Conservative, as Premier.

#### Socialists Claim Representation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Monday)—A Socialist delegation waited on M. Clemenceau on Friday asking whether

the government would give a guarantee of labor representation at the peace conference; also whether an international congress would be permitted simultaneously with the peace negotiations. M. Clemenceau replied that both questions would be submitted to the Cabinet and allied governments.

#### Italians at Tyrolean Capital

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Monday)—A semi-official statement reports that the Italian troops occupied Innsbruck and Landeck; while at Meran they placed foodstuffs at the district command's disposal. A further announcement states that Italian troops have peacefully occupied Kukujanova, Drago, and Costrenna Santa Lucia, east of Fiume.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Italian troops occupied Innsbruck, the capital of the Austrian Tyrol, on Friday in accordance with the terms of the Austrian armistice. They also took possession of Landeck, west of Innsbruck on the Inn River.

At Innsbruck, the German population, although welcoming the Italians warmly, maintained a calm and respectful attitude. The Italian population came out to meet the Italian troops, who were greeted enthusiastically. The city authorities assisted the Italians in establishing Italian control.

The Mayor of Bressanone has sent a letter to the Italian military command thanking it for distributing food to the poor of his town.

#### French in Constantinople

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Monday)—Gen. Franchet Desperay has arrived at Constantinople on board the battleship Patrie. The Allies will shortly control the Turkish custom-houses.

#### RAILROAD OFFICIALS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—Railroad officials expect to meet on Dec. 4 in the Chamber of Commerce, to discuss the railroad situation and government control, and to consider the return of the railroads to private ownership. It is expected that T. Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the advisory committee of railroad executives, will preside.

#### REVENUE COLLECTOR RESIGNS

NEW YORK, New York—Harry P. Keith, collector of internal revenue in Brooklyn, New York, has resigned, and in his letter of resignation to Secretary McAdoo, which he made public on Monday, gives substantially the same reasons as those given by Mr. McAdoo in tendering his own resignation last week.

#### FUND FOR JEWS, TO BE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—The joint distribution committee of the American funds for Jewish war sufferers will conduct a campaign for \$5,000,000 in this city during the week of Dec. 8.

#### CABLE LINES ARE OPENED

NEW YORK, New York—Cable communication between the United States and Belgium has been resumed, subject to censorship and delay, the Commercial Cable Company announces. Messages will be accepted at the sender's risk, it is stated.

### OVERSTOCKS and UNDERSTOCKS

would be little known, if the manufacturers and jobbers involved, had full information of supply and demand. We have supplied such information to many of them in their particular fields. If you have any merchandise that doesn't seem to move, write us fully.

HEGGBLADE & CO.  
1104 W. O. W. Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

### BOLSHEVIKI SAID TO BE GERMAN AGENTS

British Home Secretary Tells of Attempt of Germans to Sow Dissension Among the Allies by Means of the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)

—In the House of Lords on Tuesday the question of free speech at the election raised by Lord Buckmaster elicited a noteworthy statement from the acting Home Secretary regarding German and Bolshevik intrigues. Lord Buckmaster asked whether all regulations under the Defense of the Realm Act restricting free expression of public opinion in speech and writing had been withdrawn, and whether all expenditure of public money in advocating political views agreeable to the government had ceased. He urged the release of men who were in prison for having expressed their views during the war, and argued that since there was nothing to prevent a man from standing as a Republican or even as a Bolshevik candidate, it could not be right to prevent the circulation of Bolshevik literature now that the war was over, provided it advocated nothing contrary to the criminal law.

Viscount Midleton submitted that although there was an armistice they were still at war, and war conditions still prevailed, and he declared that free circulation of Bolshevik literature or the release of Sinn Féin prisoners would be absolutely contrary to the vast majority of the nation's sentiments.

Viscount Cave, who explained that he was still acting as Home Secretary until his successor's appointment, said there were no regulations interfering with a free expression of public opinion, and no money had been or could be expended in advocating political views agreeable to the government. Regulations were for the defense of the realm, and the question of their realization was being examined.

However, though it was true that hostilities had ceased and the enemy was beaten in the field, it was by no means true that his activities were at an end. He was sure that in the interval between the signing of an armistice and the conclusion of peace, the enemy would seek again and again to undermine their position, if not by force of arms, by other means. He had already begun trying to destroy or undermine the unity between themselves and their allies, and their unity at home. As for the Bolshevik activities in Great Britain at the present moment, he regarded them not as a genuine movement for modification of the British constitution, but as an instrument of German attack. He believed there was a close alliance between Bolshevism and Germany, and that possibly all those who thought they were Bolsheviks today were Germany's conscious agents or the enemy's unconscious tools. He had had evidence even during the last week of that alliance, and it was only because he held that view that he considered they might fairly and properly use the Defense of the Realm Act for checking Bolshevik propaganda until peace was concluded.

The committee of which he was chairman had been formed for dealing with these regulations, and dealt first of all with questions affecting the press bureau. Regarding the latter, Lord Cave said he did not want to

express a final opinion as to the press bureau ceasing to deal with cables, but if the enemy desired to exert a hostile influence on their people, it was by these cables they would do so.

During the past few days he had seen cables coming from Russia which plainly had no intention except that they should be used as instruments of Bolshevik propaganda.

Lord Burnham having subsequently raised the question of the emigration policy, Lord Islington announced that he was authorized to say that it was hoped that any government that might be in power after the coming of peace would take an early opportunity to introduce a bill dealing with the emigration question. The government fully realized the extreme urgency and importance of the matter and the impossibility of leaving it in abeyance, and had therefore taken steps to set up a small committee which was engaged at present in preparing preliminary statements.

Viscount Cave afterwards assured Viscount Midleton that it was proposed to take advantage of the experience obtained during the war and to ask Parliament to extend the provisions of the 1914 Aliens Act. The bill already drawn up for introduction would enable the government by an Order in Council to impose special restrictions on the landing in Britain of those who were today their enemies.

In the House of Commons after the adjournment, Will Crooks asked what the government proposed to do regarding the 60,000 British war prisoners in Germany, who had been turned out without food. He proposed that the German authorities should be informed that the British Government would send no food for German consumption until they fed British prisoners. Mr. J. W. Pratt, having received no intimation that the question would be raised, said he could do no more than promise that it would be brought to the government's notice.

### GEN. PERSHING NAMED FOR THE PRESIDENCY

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A campaign for the election of General Pershing to the presidency in 1920 was formally launched in Ohio on Monday by an application to the Secretary of State for the incorporation of "the Pershing Republican League."

Charles Dick, of Akron, former United States Senator, and 14 other prominent Republicans of Akron and Summit County are sponsors for the movement.

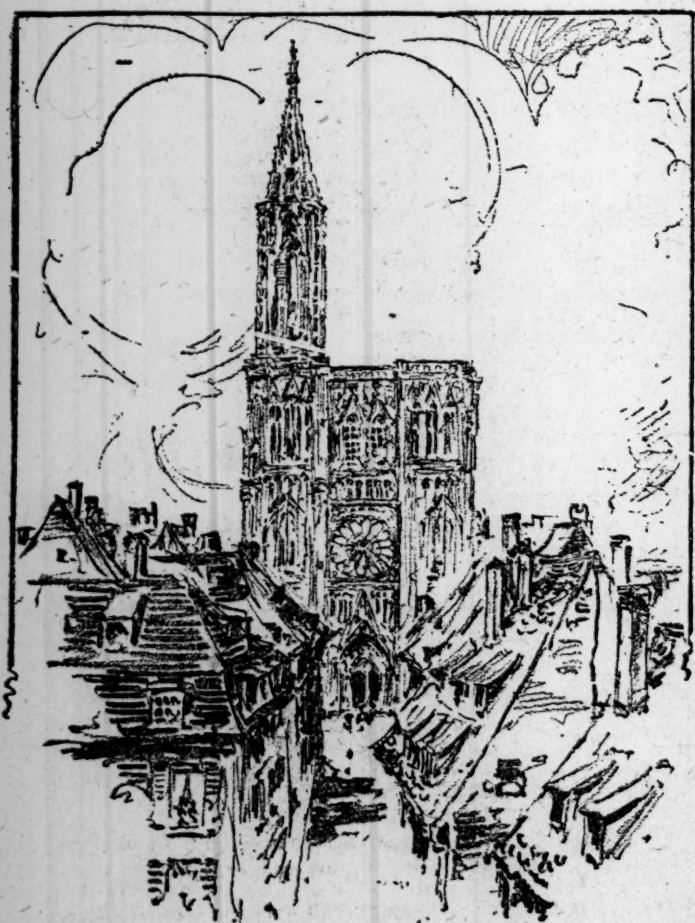
As set forth in the articles of incorporation, the purpose of the league is to "crystallize the already existing sentiment for Gen. John J. Pershing as President of the United States in 1920 and to work for his nomination and election."

### NEW CABINET TAKES OFFICE IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile—A new Cabinet, headed by Armando Quezada as Minister of the Interior, took office on Monday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is Luis Barros Borgoño. The former Cabinet, with Arturo Alessandri as Minister of the Interior, was formed last April. It resigned on July 8, but consented to remain in office.

### FRENCH LIBERATION LOAN

PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas)—Subscriptions to the French Liberation Loan, Le Journal says, now largely exceed subscriptions to any previous war loans. The submarine in the Seine daily takes in subscriptions of more than 1,000,000 francs.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Strasbourg Cathedral

Finest edifice in capital of Alsace of which the French have now taken possession



\$7.00

In Black Calf—  
with broader toe  
—\$7.50.

\$8.50

In Tan—  
Cordovan Color

To All Men  
in the Draft Age

THE signing of the armistice with Germany has made a great change in the plans of men between 18 and 45 not already in the service. A great many men have been withholding their purchases of civilian footwear in anticipation of entering the Government Service. Now all this is changed and the immediate need of Boots and Shoes is apparent.

—We wish to announce that we are ready for this demand with the greatest stock of Men's Civilian Footwear that we have ever carried.

—The price range is wide and plenty of shoes may be found to fit any pocketbook.

Prices from \$7 Upwards

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.



## CHINESE LABOR'S SHARE IN THE WAR

Pressure on Man-Power of the Allies Relieved to Large Extent by Men From Far East—Military Effort Restricted

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—What did China do in the war? Recently I came across a Chinese diplomatist who lamented more in sorrow than in resentment that the efforts of his country had never been properly understood. He then unburdened himself:

"What did China do in this war, and what did we not do which we might reasonably have been expected to do? Let me deal with the latter point first. We have not sent troops to Europe, but whose fault is it, if it is a fault at all? We might not have sent a very large force, but we were at least prepared to send several divisions. In fact, we negotiated with the French Government, while we also told Great Britain that our men were at the service of the Allies provided ships could be found to transport them to Europe. At one time there was a chance of this being done, but then the losses through submarine warfare, and more especially the demands on shipping for the transport of the American troops rendered the execution of any such scheme hopeless, and we regretfully had to abandon it.

"Our military effort, therefore, has been restricted, but what we could do we did. We guarded the whole of our northern frontier, which necessitated the employment of a very large force against the incursion of Austro-German prisoners and against the attacks made by the Bolsheviks on the forces of Colonel Semenov. When trouble became accentuated at Vladivostok we were again represented both by a warship and by troops, while we entered into an understanding with Japan which guaranteed our cooperation in the case of any emergency which might arise. This agreement embodied concrete arrangements as to the conditions under which the forces of the two countries were to cooperate in common defense against the enemy at such time as the two governments might eventually decide.

"It may be thought that all these were small measures, but people are apt to forget that the state of anarchy created throughout Russia by the Bolsheviks, their subservience to Germany, and their avowed intention to encourage revolution and every kind of license among other nations were a serious menace to the peace of the Far East. The large numbers of enemy prisoners in Siberia and of enemy subjects in China, many of whom have been under merely nominal control, have always been a further disturbing element, though not perhaps to the extent which people in Europe have thought, since, cut off from their base and without supply, these men could never hope to carry on effective warfare but only a species of brigandage largely aimed at obtaining the necessities of life."

"So much for the purely military aspect of affairs. Now let me take the assistance afforded to the Allies in Europe by Chinese labor. Few people realize to what extent this labor has relieved the pressure on the man-power of the Allies. Under British auspices about 150,000 Chinese laborers and under French auspices from 40,000 to 50,000 were landed in France. The figures are large, but had there been shipping enough the total would have been raised by some forty per cent in the case of Britain and by well over a hundred per cent in the case of France. There never has been sufficient shipping. The Chinese have all been ready in China to come over, but apart from an occasional shipload their further transport has been completely blocked by the demands made upon vessels for the American troops.

"The Allies would gladly have had them, since these men did excellent work in France. It is no secret that they held the loading and unloading records at the French ports, but they were not merely ordinary laborers. Among them were men trained in all crafts, many being skilled engineers and there were very few branches of mechanism behind the front lines where they were not to be found busily engaged and earning the warmest praise of those who employed them. Although they merely labored, their duties inevitably entailed many casualties. They often suffered heavily from aerial attacks, and had been frequently under shell fire, whilst it is common knowledge that during the great retreat in March a number of them did excellent work when the allied troops fell back and in so doing they shared almost as many risks as the actual combatants.

"And as on the land, so on the sea. The historian of the doings of the British mercantile marine will pay a great and well-deserved tribute to the services of Chinese seamen. They are afloat in large numbers in British ships and they have run the same risks as British seamen. These facts are known to but few, but I think they should be known, and therefore I state them.

"So far I have only referred to the laboring rank and file, but there were many Chinese combatants in the allied armies, while others who were not actually combatants had been brought over, more especially from the United States, to help in the control of the large Chinese camps in France.

"Let me now turn to the question of supplies. Every one is aware that the shipping placed at the disposal of exporters from the Far East is limited, but there were still steamship lines running regularly, and all the cargo space was reserved for products which were essential to the prosecution of the war. Let me give one

instance—silk. Aviation work owed a very great deal to the silk exports from China. We also exported all obtainable metals such as antimony, of which there is a need. We have even, despite the shortage in our own country, sent to Europe and Russia what foodstuffs we could, and we would have sent more had it been permitted, but the regulations were necessarily drastic. It is true that in manufactured articles we were able to help but little, but ships building in our yards are ahead of scheduled times; we have supplied a large quantity of iron to Japan, and the coal we produced, when the export of coal from Europe is hopeless, was of great value to allied shipping.

"We have, too, lived up to the spirit of our agreement with our allies. There are no German concessions left in China. There are very few Germans, also, at the most about 3500, and these for the greater part are women, and children. We have interned all dangerous characters, and if we have not dealt with the others on comprehensive lines, it has been due to difficulties which have not always been appreciated. The subjects of the Allies in the Far East have been against wholesale internment, as damaging to white prestige, and have preferred deportation, but here many troubles arose, and the matter has not yet been solved. The Chinese Government has, however, always shown the greatest good will in the matter, and it has certainly gone a good deal further than Japan.

"Although during the war its own internal troubles have been very great, partly owing to the persistent unrest, and partly to natural devastation, such as floods, the Chinese always supported the humanitarian work of the Allies, and to the best of their ability helped every philanthropic appeal. The greatest facilities, moreover, were given to a proper diffusion of the aims and objects of the Allies, though the country is so vast that it was never possible to bring them home to all. At any rate, most Chinese now have some sort of understanding of the struggle, and the Chinese Government from the start invariably associated itself with the action of America in the war, and its latest effort was to give its full support to the rejoinder of President Wilson to Germany.

"In any case I do not think that whatever criticisms may have been made they have greatly weakened public confidence in the probity, honesty and rectitude of the Chinese. This surely is evidenced in the present price of Chinese securities in London, and in the fact that now it is almost impossible to acquire them. We welcome this as an evidence of sympathy, as we welcome all similar evidences, such as the recent criticisms on the opium question. I know that the Chinese President is more than glad to receive support either in Great Britain or in the United States in favor of his anti-opium policy, and I beg you, therefore, to see that if any can be given to him, it should be forthcoming. We Chinese do not mind criticism, though of course we prefer it to be sympathetic, and at any rate we do ask that the other Allies should realize that we really did our best."

## SOLDIER QUILTS AT CITIZENSHIP COST

Ulpiano Casals Valdés, Renounces Forever the Privilege of United States Citizenship

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Ulpiano Casals Valdés last July was accepted as a soldier of the United States Army for the duration of the war. After three months' military service at Camp Las Casas he has been allowed to return to civil life, but the price he pays for this permission is to forgo for all time the privilege of becoming an American citizen.

His action under the new draft law of the United States is entirely lawful since a section of the act provides that all citizens of neutral countries who had made declarations of their intention to become American citizens could be exempted from military service by presenting a counter declaration, duly sworn to, announcing their desire to withdraw their citizenship declaration, but the law further provides that in such cases they should be forever excluded from the privilege of becoming United States citizens.

After its passage by the United States Congress the attention of Spaniards residing in Porto Rico was called to it by the Spanish consul, Emilio de Motta, who in an official circular pointed out that the American Government was making every effort to free neutrals from obligations which they did not want to incur. At about the same time the official bulletin called attention to the clause of the law exempting neutrals, stating that through ignorance of its existence, many Spaniards in the United States were being persuaded to return to Spain by people who told them that they would be forced to fight whether they wished or not.

At the time that Casals Valdés was selected for military service, April 23, 1918, the new draft law had not been passed, and those who had made a declaration of intention were subject to draft. He is a native of Spain, but some time ago filed a declaration of intentions before the Supreme Court of Cook County, Illinois, and consequently was at the time of his selection subject to military service. He was accordingly duly examined, accepted and sent to camp here. Later, learning of the possibilities of the new law, he petitioned the military authorities to release him from service. The case was tried before the judge advocate of the camp, Capt. E. T. Fiddler, and Casals Valdés's request for permission to leave the service was granted.

But though he never need be an American soldier, he never can be an American citizen.

## A PAGEANT PASSES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

An evening in November. I sit alone under the yellow shaded lamp, a book lying on the arm of the chair near me. Outside the dry leaves of autumn whirl with airy clatter around and around the house; they tap on the door and brush against the window, and now and again a gust will send a shriveled brown morsel that was once a smooth and verdant sheet of green down the chimney and across the hearth. Against a distant pane I hear the tenuous, ghostly-fingered rapping of

The one red leaf, the last of its clan. That dances as often as dance it can, Hanging so light and hanging so high On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.

This is the only sound. My cat, stretched out on my knee, panther-like in her utter repose and her potential resiliency, has lifted her head and is gazing at me with eyes of orange-colored limpidity. On every side of the quiet room stand bookcases, and from their shelves look forth the friends of all my leisure hours.

The book that is open on the arm of the chair beside me is a new acquaintance, although it has been the friend to many lovers of dreams for several seasons. It is nothing else than Blackwood's "Education of Uncle Paul," and no doubt the opalescent imaginings are drawn from a world so far from the tangible world tonight. Under the fanciful and reverent touch of this modern Pygmalion has come to life a new Galatea, elusive and yet vivid: a Galatea who knows the secret place where the wind becomes visible gray streamers, and the land where the broken things are made whole, and where, in the spring, one small green tree voices the speech that heals the wounds of an aching heart. Yes, it is a charming land that one enters on opening the covers of this many-colored phantasmagoria, a world hung with "such stuff as dreams are made on": a world of cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces, and solemn temples, which at one rude touch dissolve, and "like an insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind." But it is not in this world that my thoughts are lingering this evening. No, for some unaccountable reason my new friend lies unread upon the arm of my chair, and my old friends upon the shelves open to me a door through which I often pass. To-night I will not step across the worn threshold, but, sitting under the yellow lamp, with the gently purring cat upon my knee, I will watch a procession go by.

Have you ever sat by a hotel window, or stood upon a station platform, and let your eye follow the myriad men and women, each one for a moment so close to you that the face, figure and dress reveal with unmistakable clearness the station and character of the possessor? A glimpse, and they are gone. The paths and laughter of lives which were, for a second, intimately close to you, have disappeared with the disappearing figures. Who are they? From whence have they come? Whither do they go? You will never know.

So tonight, through the open door which is held back by my old friends, I gaze at the pageant of merely suggested lives, which move across the pages of great books as swiftly as the people one sees in the great human procession. In the masterpieces of prose and poetry the chief characters are carved with the sweep of heroic statues, and painted with the minuteness of ivory miniatures. We know all about Jean Valjean of immortal mold, from his first temptation to his ultimate victory. We know the precise details of the way Constantine and Sophia dressed their hair and ordered their meals and met the trivial and portentous events of existence from the time they were girls until they passed, old women, from the pages of "The Old Wives' Tale."

But the lesser folk of great literary productions—what of them? What kind of a person was Penelope? What occupied her fingers and her thoughts when she was not weaving or unravelling the web of her fidelity? What manner of housekeeping did Audrey and Touchstone inaugurate? What fortune awaited the pallid Withers, whose only human function, so far as we were told, was to furnish the motive power for Mrs. Skewton's wheeled chair? He is a worthy tall and thin and wan, which condition may be accounted for by his having "in part outgrown and in part outpunched his strength." And as a final observation that "his plight appeared the more forlorn from his having injured the shape of his hat by butting at the carriage with his head, as is sometimes done by elephants in Oriental countries." This is literally all we know about Withers, but no one who has followed the lives of Mrs. Skewton and Edith Dombey with the breathless interest that they deserve can ever forget

Withers or be entirely indifferent to his fate. Penelope, Withers, Audrey and Touchstone—we are granted only the most fragmentary snapshots of them, but who can doubt but that a many-reeled moving picture could be filled with the subsequent actions of each one?

And those faces which are even more delicately sketched . . . into what vasty forever have they faded? I, for one, will never cease to wonder with fond tenderness about the maid, who "could not mind her wheel" thinking of the one who "always said her eyes were blue and often swore her lips were sweet." What came to her in the years that followed? She lived for a space in the quickening genius of Landor, and lives for all time in the minds of those who love that genius—but we are vouchsafed but this single pose of her, and must each of us, fill in the rest of the picture as best we can.

Rose Aylmer, too, whose chronicle is stated in the lines that "every virtue, every grace, Rose Aylmer, all were thine." And yet how many a sleepless muser has beguiled the tedious hours by murmuring

A night of memories and sighs, I consecrate to thee.

And she who sat all alone on Airy Beacon, with his baby on her knee, looking out over the towns and shires that were "such a pleasant sight to see," to what did she come back when she wearily found her way down the hill up which she had so often seen her lover climb up to her?

Being old fashioned in my literary affections, I may even confess to curiosity concerning the stranger who regarded Matthew Arnold "with the gray eyes and the lovely brown hair." Is it she who is the possessor of "the eyes too expressive to be blue—too lovely to be gray?"

Although Teufelsdröckh spoke of them as types, yet to me the "aged widow, knitting for a thin livelihood," sitting in her door sill in the afternoon sun, and that "Young Rusticity, who came tumbling in with Food and other Raw Produce, inanimate and animate," and went "tumbling out again with Produce manufactured," are definite personalities, whose reality beckons one to endless conjecture.

Like shadows across the sky they are blown by—these folk who exist only for the duration of a few lines in some imperishable volume. And yet not like shadows, for having once stepped across our field of vision that field forever bears the impress of their feet. They are like the lightly outlined figure in Leonardo's sketch-book, or those masterful but tentative suggestions of human bodies that fill out some composition of Michael Angelo.

The carefully delineated figures of fiction become as integral a part of our memories as the men and women we have actually known. What differentiates the voluble Mrs. Nickleby of Dickens' introduction from the Mrs. Nickleby who lives across the street? And not because of her universality but because of her unique singularity—who that has shared the terrific experiences in the life of Cousin Betty can ever shake off that profound remembrance? The last syllables of Becky Sharp's career are as explicitly placed before us as the final letters in the alphabet, but the fate of the melancholy Jacques is as mysterious as that of the Dauphin.

All of us who have ever sincerely enjoyed those characters who make up the world of enduring fiction have a common memory of them. We can speak of them to each other as familiarly as of our neighbors in our home village. But of the others—of that Lucy of whom we only know that "she dwelt among the untrodden ways," and of that fair Inez who "went into the West"—they belong to us in an entirely different way. For we fill out the hinted past and we formulate the suggested future according to our own natures, recreating them to be our very own.

And thus those who were only granted a verse or half a dozen lines by their author, in compensation live numberless lives in numberless imaginations. It is these men and women that I see tonight as I gaze through the open door of my musings. They are blown past as the leaves are blown past the curtained window. Nor do I seek to hold them. They will come again and yet again. And as they passed through the glowing minds of their authors, so they will pass countless time and forever down the aisles of memories yet unborn.

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are judged by the editor, and must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 460)  
End of the War Celebrations  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is indeed refreshing to read in The Christian Science Monitor that the Mayor of Boston issued an edict closing all the saloons in that city on Monday of last week and that they were to remain closed until further notice. The writer had hoped that when the President of the United States issued his proclamation making that Monday a holiday for all government employees that could be spared, he would at the same time exercise his authority to close the saloons throughout the United States.

Not for a long time have such disgraceful scenes been enacted as occurred in Philadelphia and New York as a result of the wide-open saloons and the apparent removal of all restrictions regarding the sale of liquor to our boys in the army and navy. To the lasting disgrace of those responsible for the strange hold that the liquor traffic seems to have on our government, many of our boys were allowed to become beastly intoxicated and to bring disgrace upon themselves and the uniform they wore. To those who are willing to see and hear, no better argument could have been given than to see the drunken men reeling through the streets during the celebration of the end of the war on Monday, and according to newspaper reports, such scenes as were witnessed in Philadelphia and New York were repeated to a greater or less extent, in every city throughout the United States where the saloons were allowed to remain open.

As so aptly stated in your editorial of Nov. 12, "Armageddon will go on unremittently until the nations acknowledge the rule of Principle." Not until the liquor traffic is absolutely eliminated in this country will the people begin to understand one of the great issues underlying the fight for Principle that is going on throughout the world.

(Signed) C. F. SESINGER.  
(No. 467)  
Uniting the World for Good  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is evident from the recent election returns that the citizens of the United States have learned, among other things, the value of unity; unity of desire and unity of action. United effort is necessary to success. When President Wilson appealed for greater power in conducting all matters of national and foreign affairs, his request was met with greater enthusiasm than previously dreamed of. If, through the agency of war, this great demand for united industrial and commercial effort was perceived and acknowledged, may not this system of universal thought and opinion be the means of bringing into existence that harmony of government and common purpose of which the world's greatest thinkers have preached?

Much has already been done in the way of bringing the world together. Still greater problems confront us. The seeds of selfishness and tyranny, planted by autocracy in the centuries that have past, must be rooted out by truth and justice. Self-love must give place to that great idea so expressed: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." This process, like all great reforms, is gradual, attended always with bloodshed and revolution. Only when assembled under one purpose and united by one desire, can harmony be established.

Let the governments of the earth aim for the just and the good, and no upright ruler pay heed to the selfish desires of irresponsible citizens. (Signed) ARTHUR E. MORRIS.  
New York, New York, Nov. 11, 1918.

(No. 469)  
What Caused the War?  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." President Wilson has entered the war, for it to be the last war, and many are they who have made the supreme sacrifice for

the same purpose. But President Wilson will have entered to little purpose and the many have made the sacrifice likewise, if the coming generations are not informed as to what caused such a war and entailed such a sacrifice. May I therefore be permitted to suggest, and to offer to subscribe toward a prize for the best production of a simple lesson book on the subject that can be used in the schools?

(Signed) T. E. BERTS.  
Llanrwst, Wales, Oct. 23, 1918.

## ARMENIAN APPEAL TO ITALIAN MINISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A telegram has been sent to Baron Sonnino from Paris by the president of the Armenian Federation in which he states that at the time when Turkey, in union with the Central Empires, is asking for an armistice and for peace, the Armenians appeal to the allied powers in order that the fate of Armenia may be settled in accordance with the ideals of right and justice which are the basis of their own peace conditions. The Armenians have suffered too much from Turkish oppression, it states, and the Turks have given too many proofs of their incapacity to govern non-Turkish nations for it to be possible to maintain Ottoman domination in any form after this war.

In addition, however, to this essential condition, and to those which would be established at the peace conference, it is stated that the Armenian national delegation hopes that in concluding any armistice, three conditions would be imposed. The first of these is the return of all refugee and deported Armenians under the protection of the allied troops, and, in order to bring this about, the occupation of all the strategic points in the seven vilayets and especially in Cilicia, whence come the greater part of the volunteers in the Eastern Legion who fought in Palestine for the liberation of their native territory.

The second condition demanded is that the Ottoman Government should be forbidden to organize the immigration of Turkish populations into Armenia in order to create a fictitious Turkish majority as has been done on various occasions. The third comprises a request that measures shall not only be taken to provide for the most pressing needs of the people, but also to make the administrative and economic reorganization of the country possible under the auspices of the Allies.

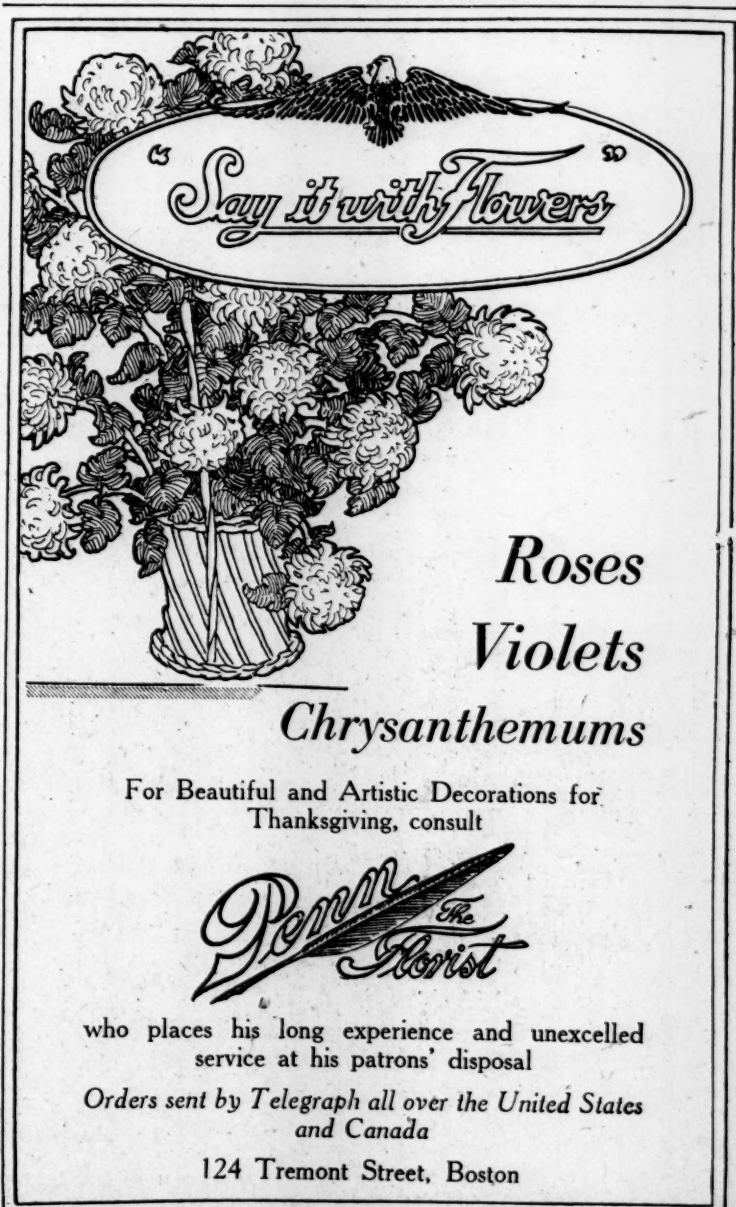
The message goes on to say that the national delegation relies on the generous sympathy which Italy has always shown for the Armenian cause and on the humanitarian ideals of justice and liberty proclaimed by the Italian Government and that it has no doubt its appeal will be listened to and that the points it has brought forward will have Baron Sonnino's attention.

In his reply, after acknowledging the message expressing the desires of the Armenian nation in the event of a possible request for an armistice from Turkey, Baron Sonnino assures the president of the Armenian national delegation of the solicitude which will be shown by the Italian Government in safeguarding Armenian interests and of the sympathy which the Italian Government and people feel for the Armenian cause.

## SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S MESSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Thomas White, Acting Premier, has received the following cable from Sir Robert Borden: "Warmest congratulations on magnificent success of second Victory Loan."



*"Say it with Flowers"*

Roses  
Violets  
Chrysanthemums

For Beautiful and Artistic Decorations for Thanksgiving, consult

*Penn The Florist*

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To hang any light-weight article to Walls, without injuring wall paper, plaster or woodwork, use

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LABOR SITUATION IN  
NATION'S CAPITAL

Quick Curtailment of United States War Work Is Making It Necessary to Dispense With Many Emergency Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The labor situation in Washington, District of Columbia, today presents many difficulties as the curtailment of war work along many lines makes it necessary to dispense with a large amount of the clerical help that was brought here during the last year by the prospect of high pay and the opportunity of rendering patriotic service to the United States Government. Now young women from all over the country, many of them from the Pacific Coast, are faced with the prospect of dismissal at an early date, and there is much uncertainty as to just when this will occur.

Soon after the armistice was signed, the War Trade Board issued a request for all the employees to remain at their posts as an act of loyalty and the Fuel Administration informally did the same thing. Other governmental bureaus marked time. It soon became evident, however, that with the slowing down of war work there would be no need for thousands of employees who have come to Washington. Heads of sections and divisions were asked to state to what extent they could reduce their forces.

It was soon recognized by many officials that it would not be right to send young men and young women away on short notice, and the Food Administration, therefore, is not to make dismissals except on 30 days' notice, and the War Industries Board is giving two weeks' notice. More than that, it is said, Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has undertaken to pay the fares of the young women who came from a distance and now find themselves suddenly forced to return home.

It has been impossible for most of the employees to save money, for while the salaries that they have been receiving looked large when viewed from a distance, living conditions have been such that even a large salary has proved small in Washington. The Civil Service Commission is blamed for having made a ruling that only one member of a family in Washington could accept a position governed by civil service regulations. It is pointed out that except for this, many of the positions could have been filled by women who live in Washington and who would not have had the expense of a long railroad journey to and from their homes. It is the harder also since railroad fares have been raised since many of the employees came to Washington. Some, too, have been here but a short time.

ARMY AVIATORS MAY  
MAN MAIL ROUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster-general, and Capt. B. B. Lipsner, superintendent of the aerial mail service are ready to establish 50 aerial mail lines throughout the United States and employ 1000 military aviators to carry mail, according to a message sent to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, by Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club of America. The message reads as follows:

"Hundreds of army aviators who have been notified that they must decide in a few days whether to resign their commissions or join the regular army have applied to the Aero Club of America for positions. Most of them are anxious to join the aerial mail service, therefore we urge that the time in which they must place their resignations with the army be delayed long enough to permit them to connect themselves with the post office for aerial mail service.

"Second Assistant Postmaster-General Praeger and Capt. B. B. Lipsner, the superintendent of the aerial mail service, have been preparing for exactly such an emergency, and they are ready to establish 50 aerial mail lines throughout the United States and employ 1000 military aviators to carry mail. You can hasten the establishing of these aerial mail lines and employing of these aviators by turning over to the postal authorities 500 of the airplanes which the army cannot use at present, and which will deteriorate and be wasted unless they are turned over to the post office.

"We know from the hundreds of re-

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List from

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quests received from the chambers of commerce throughout the United States that the country as a whole wants the extension of the aerial mail service, because it has been run at 100 per cent efficiency for six months and promises to solve some of the most difficult problems of mail transportation and distribution."

AMNESTY LEAGUE  
OPENS CAMPAIGN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—The League for the Amnesty of Political Prisoners has sent out from its headquarters here a letter to President Wilson asking for an amnesty of political prisoners before he goes to Europe for the peace conference.

The purpose of the league is stated to be "to educate the public to the fundamental distinction between political offenses and ordinary crimes," and to "obtain the release of all political offenders through a general amnesty as soon as peace is declared."

Miss M. E. Fitzgerald, secretary of the league, stated that the league will hold meetings throughout the country to crystallize public sentiment in the matter, so that it can be made a subject for representation at the general peace conference.

COPPER CONDITIONS  
IN BUTTE, MONTANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana—The news that the price of copper should remain at 26 cents a pound until Jan. 1 was welcomed in this city. As wages are based on the price of the metal, this means continued good living wages for the local miners. Indications are that there will be a large foreign demand for copper during the next year or so. Mining of manganese in Butte has virtually stopped since the armistice was signed, for steel manufacturers are figuring on obtaining most of their manganese ore from countries where the ore is cheaper.

FARMERS MAKE LOAN  
PAYMENTS PROMPTLY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Farmers have borrowed \$139,378,000 from the 12 federal farm loan banks since their organization in March, 1917. In reporting this on Monday, the Farm Loan Board announced that capital stock of the banks, originally subscribed mainly by the government, had increased from \$9,000,000 to \$15,975,000 through subscriptions by farm loan associations, and that bonds amounting to \$140,122,000 had been issued. The farmers are making their payments promptly.

## FOWLER FUND ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Establishment of a perpetual fund of \$10,000 in honor of William P. Fowler of Boston, until recently president of the Industrial Aid Society and treasurer of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, is announced. The income will be devoted to the work of the society in aiding unfortunates and in finding employment for those who seek this aid. The fund has already been started and public support is asked by the following committee: Courtenay Guild, George T. Craft and William S. B. Stevens.

## WRECK INQUIRY BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Investigation of the causes of the wreck on the Brighton line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was begun on Monday by a grand jury. The examination of witnesses was conducted by District Attorney Lewis and Assistant District Attorney Warbasso. The grand jury inquiry is quite independent of that being held by the Mayor, sitting as magistrate.

## TRAINING SCHOOL DISCHARGES

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Announcement was made at Camp Zachary Taylor on Monday that demobilization of candidates in the field artillery central officers training school who had accepted the option of immediate discharge would begin on Tuesday.

RECTOR PROTESTS  
CHURCH CLOSING

The Rev. F. C. Sherman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Akron, Ohio, Declares Fear Inevitably Reacts on the Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

AKRON, Ohio—Following the lifting of the ban on public gatherings in this city, under which the churches had been forbidden to open, on account of the so-called influenza epidemic, the Rev. Franklin Cole Sherman, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, issued a statement reading in part as follows: "Now that church services have been resumed, I want to go on record before the people of Akron as making a strong protest against the order of state and city boards of health to keep the churches closed during the influenza epidemic. I have recognized the seriousness of the situation, and have not hesitated to do all in my power in aiding the members of the local board of health to relieve the sufferers and to prevent the spread of the disease. I cannot, however, consent to be classed among those who acquiesced in this church-closing order. I obeyed the order unwillingly, feeling that a distinct wrong had been done. In the first place, the remarks heard on all sides are true, 'People having colds would not have gone to church. Those who attend church services are too intelligent for that.' And 'The churches are as a rule clean and well-ventilated, and that cannot be said of the crowded stores, and the disease-breeding saloons.' I may add to that that the air in St. Paul's Church during services is changed every seven minutes. But St. Paul's was closed!

"In a country where the church and state are separated, and where freedom of worship is guaranteed under the Constitution it must be a calamity serious indeed when the state assumes the right to prevent the people from assembling for public worship. One would at least think that that would have been the measure of last resort, but in this case, the churches were closed while the stores were crowded and the clubs, pool-rooms and saloons were allowed to remain open.

"It is a commonplace of knowledge today that fear is a most depressing mental condition reacting inevitably on the body and predisposing the body to illness which it probably would otherwise escape. Every physician of any standing whatsoever knows that cheerfulness and confidence in the tendency of the body to health are better preservatives against disease than all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia.

"With this fact in mind, it would seem that the boards of health of our various states and cities should have done everything in their power to allay fear of the disease, while at the same time urging the people to use every caution. Instead of that, the most drastic action was taken, the action which was calculated to induce fear more than any other action that could have been taken by the boards. Would it not have been far preferable to have kept the churches open, with a strong request that any one having a cold should not attend services, and then urge the pastors of the churches to hold services calculated to bring calmness of mind, cheerfulness of spirit, confidence in the orderly processes of nature and faith in the Creator who made us for health and not sickness?

"In this connection it may be noted that the churches of Chicago remained open because the city health commissioner, Dr. John D. Robertson, believed that the greatest factor in fighting influenza is the morale of the people, and that nothing will so fill them with courage and confidence as participation in public worship."

## RULING ON SEDITION WORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Because of Judge Munger's ruling that seditious words or writings must be shown to have reached persons of draft age and actually obstructed recruiting, the jury in the case of Henry C. Koenig, a brick manufacturer, who was

charged with having assailed the integrity of the Red Cross, was instructed to bring in a verdict of acquittal. No evidence was introduced for the defendant. Judge Munger lectured the defendant severely, declaring his remarks were unpatriotic in the highest degree, but not within the scope of the Espionage Act.

FRENCH TESTIMONY  
ON GERMAN PILLAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—M. Albert Favre, Undersecretary of State for the Interior, made the following statement to one of the Temps staff, following a recent trip to the Ardennes. He said: "When the Germans evacuated the regions of Mézières, Charleville and Mohon, they displayed a cruelty and savagery that ought to be particularly mentioned. The number of inhabitants was 22,000. The former Kaiser and the former Crown Prince stayed in that vicinity for three years and a half.

"Mézières and Charleville remained intact until the eve of the armistice. But on the Sunday of Nov. 10 the Germans evacuated and proceeded to a systematic pillage, robbing the houses with unheard-of rapacity.

"In the afternoon the enemy batteries directed a heavy fire against Mézières and destroyed half the town. The 200 patients the hospital contained had to be removed under the bombing. At 10:30 a. m. half an hour before the armistice, the bombing ceased. This destruction really accomplished no military aim as there was not a soldier in the town."

STEAMER CHOSEN FOR  
PRESIDENT'S VOYAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—It is now understood that President Wilson will go to Europe on the transport George Washington. She was one of the newest Atlantic liners before the war, and is equipped with every convenience for a comfortable passage. The President is expected to come direct from Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad. A track runs along the federal piers to the transport.

## POLES CALL UPON GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A committee of Polish citizens of Boston called upon Governor McCall on Monday and solicited his active aid in behalf of Poland. The members of the committee stated to the Governor that, according to their understanding of the situation, an organized propaganda was at work endeavoring to discredit Poland before the world, with a resultant delay in obtaining relief for the Poles. At the head of the delegation was Madame Antoinette Szumowska Adamowska, president of the Friends of Poland.

## REDUCTION OF ILLITERACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia—According to a bulletin on school population, recently issued from the office of M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, the number of illiterate children in Georgia, from 10 to 18 years of age, has been reduced since 1913, from 72,832 to 25,783. Within that period the number of white illiterates has been reduced from 10,310 to 5,635. There is a reduction in colored illiterates from 57,522 to 20,148.

## EMPLOYEES TO BE REINSTATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., has announced that all of the 7325 men who left the employ of the company to enter the national service will, upon their return, be reemployed at once. The temporary absence of the men will not affect their standing in regard to the pension system maintained by the company, says Mr. Swift, who declares that "no man should be made to pay a penalty for patriotic service."

CARE IN USE OF  
COAL IS ADVISED

Inquiry Into Production and Distribution by Committee of United States Senate Reveals Alleged Control by Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Only the cessation of hostilities saved the United States from a shortage of coal as serious as that which led to the closing order of last winter. Even as it is, and with the prospect of greatly reduced consumption in the munition factories, the indications are that a shortage of anthracite coal in the coming winter can hardly be avoided. The Fuel Administration itself has issued warnings to this effect, declaring that only the utmost care can circumvent conditions similar to those experienced last year. This is taken to mean that there is likely to be a recurrence of these conditions, and that the causes of it are beyond the control of the consumer.

Acting under a resolution passed last winter, the Senate Committee on Manufactures and Commerce has reopened the hearings on the coal situation, with the view of determining the cause of the threatened shortage. Senator Reed of Missouri, chairman of the committee, after cross-examining J. B. Neale of the production bureau of the Fuel Administration, made the statement that "there is no excuse whatever for a shortage of coal in this country, either in peace or in war."

Yet the shortage is said to be almost inevitable, and the people have been warned against it.

At the hearing held by the committee, it was developed that the production of anthracite coal in the United States is absolutely controlled and determined by five large railroad companies closely connected in a national association. Senator Reed developed the fact that on April 1 in each year this combination of companies regulates what the price of anthracite coal is to be for each month of the year and that the production had always been so regulated as to maintain the price at a figure satisfactory to the operating companies.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Neale declared the anthracite mines had always been able to meet the demand in pre-war years, and gave labor shortage as the reason for the present conditions.

"But there was never a surplus," observed Senator Reed.

"There never was a surplus put on the market," Mr. Neale answered. "The coal was stored, if it was evident that too much was produced."

"In order to keep up the price?" added Senator Reed.

It is the purpose of the present investigation not to reveal any shortcomings of the Fuel Administration, but to determine whether or not the desire to maintain high prices in this branch of the industry is responsible in part for the conditions which the people must submit to. It is also expected to show to what extent this same combination of coal producers has directed, if not dictated, the policy of the Fuel Administration.

The five companies which control the situation are: The Pennsylvania Reading Coal & Iron Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Delaware, Hudson & Scranton Coal Company. Before the war these companies suited the supply to the demand, and subordinated both these economic considerations to the maintenance of prices, it is alleged.

A wealthy coal operator, J. D. A. Morrow, was placed in charge of the distribution section of the Fuel Administration. Mr. Morrow was the head of the National Association of Coal Operators, and his chief function was to regulate production in such a way

as to keep up prices. Although various complaints were made to the Fuel Administration regarding the wisdom of this appointment, Mr. Morrow still occupies his position in the Garfield bureau. What is more, so far as is known, Mr. Morrow has not severed his connection with the association.

Up to a recent date the Fuel Administration held out the hope that, profiting by the experience of last year, there would be no shortage. When a shortage became inevitable, the blame was put on the railroads. The Railroad Administration promptly refused to accept the blame, declaring that cars were supplied to haul all the coal that was mined. Thereafter the blame was fixed on labor conditions and various other factors.

The net result is that production in the anthracite field has steadily decreased, while prices have risen. According to the official figures, the production last week fell 130,000 tons short of the week before, and 636,000 tons short of the corresponding week for 1917. At the same time, the increase in the wages of miners, which was to be borne only in part by the consumer, has been wholly transferred to the consumer, with a little added into the bargain.

FRENCH COAL MINES  
SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Some time ago, a commission composed of Walter E. Hope, Brinckerhoff Thorne, coal expert, and James H. Allport, engineer, was sent to Europe to report on governmental regulations affecting the coal industry. A cable message was received from this commission on Monday by Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, stating that the damage done by the Germans to the coal mines at Lens, France, is so great that production cannot be resumed for periods ranging from eight months to three years.

The message, which was sent from Paris after a three days' inspection of mines in the Lens region, states also that plans for reconstruction are still under advisement.

EMPLOYEES WOULD  
KEEP MR. M'ADOO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A telegram signed by representatives of employees of railroads operating out of St. Louis received at the director-general's office on Monday pledged the employees to give \$2000 a month as part of the director-general's salary to keep him from retiring.

"We are opposed to your resignation," said the telegram, "and are heartily in sympathy with your financial straits."

The telegram was signed by J. H. Kirkland and H. J. Garrigan, representing Wabash employees, and O. E. Sumner, representing Missouri Pacific employees.

## WAR MEMORIAL PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—A movement has been launched for the erection of a building in Raleigh as a permanent memorial to the North Carolinians who have served in the war. D. E. Henderson of Charlotte proposed that such a memorial take the form of a monument to be erected in Capitol Square. Governor Bickett will appoint committees to map out the method of raising the funds, together with the form of the memorial.

SEQUEL TO SOUTH  
AFRICAN REVOLT

Former Colonial Secretary Says Critical Situation Was Saved by Prompt Dispatch of Arms

LONDON, England—(Via Montreal)—At a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the Houses of Parliament tonight, Viscount Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, revealed the methods used in combating the threatened revolt in South Africa in 1914.

The danger which threatened South Africa at that time, he said, was not fully realized by the country in general. Rebel forces had captured the arms and ammunition belonging to the forces of the Union of South Africa, and General Botha called for their replacement without delay. An appeal was made to Lord Kitchener, who refused to divert one rifle or one cartridge from the European front.

He searched the world for nearly a week and ultimately found the weapons required in a friendly country. A ship was dispatched from England, loaded with arms and ammunition and sent to Cape Town. It reached its destination in 16 days, and the most critical period ever experienced by the Union of South Africa was virtually over.

Lord Harcourt, who was formerly Colonial Secretary, added that immediately after the British ultimatum to Germany expired, at midnight, Aug. 4, 1914, he had cabled the fact to the whole empire, and before morning had received replies from the smallest and most outlying centers. During the war, he reminded his hearers, England never lost a colony, even temporarily, although the Falkland Islands had been saved by a margin of only 24 hours.

PERUVIANS GIVE  
WARNING TO CHILE

LIMA, Peru—Peruvian newspapers call upon the government to request a cessation of anti-Peruvian demonstrations in Chile. They declare that if the demonstrations continue, anti-Chilean outbreaks may be expected in Peru. The demonstrations grow out of the differences between Chile on one side and Peru and Bolivia on the other concerning the border provinces of Tacna and Arica.

## ELECTION IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Polling for city honors takes place on Nov. 29. There are no returned soldiers or women on the slate this year. The Board of Control ceases to exist at the end of the year, in accordance with the will of the people expressed by referendum in September. F. H. Davidson, the present incumbent, is seeking reelection to the Mayor's chair. He is opposed by Charles Gray. There will be contests in each of the seven wards for aldermanic honors, but six of the seven trustees to be elected have been given their seats on the School Board by acclamation.

## SANTA FE'S COMPENSATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Railroad Administration on Monday completed a contract with the Santa Fe system by which the road will receive \$42,885,310 as annual guaranteed compensation.

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## ANTI-WAR PLANKS SEEN AS THE ISSUE

National Executive Secretary of American Socialist Party Declares St. Louis Program Is a Factor in Trial of Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Everything in this trial centers around the St. Louis platform," remarked Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the American Socialist Party, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in speaking of the approaching trial of national Socialist officials here. The St. Louis "Proclamation and War Program" was named in the federal indictment as the first of the overt acts charged under the espionage act.

This proclamation was adopted by the "national emergency convention" of the Socialist Party, held in St. Louis, April 7 to 14, 1917, as America was entering the war. Two reports were presented to the membership. The majority report, the more radical, carried by a large majority in the referendum. Although the federal indictment speaks of this document, as printed in pamphlet form, as the "Proclamation and War Program," it went out on the ballot to members, in the referendum, as an "Anti-War Proclamation and Program."

The opening paragraph of the now famous document declares: "The Socialist Party in the United States in the present grave crisis, solemnly reaffirms its allegiance to the principle of internationalism and working class solidarity, the world over, and proclaims its unalterable opposition to the war just declared by the government of the United States."

"Modern wars, as a rule," it continues, "have been caused by the commercial and financial rivalry and intrigues of the capitalist interests in the different countries. Whether they have been frankly waged as wars of aggression or have been hypocritically represented as wars of defense, they have always been made by the classes and fought by the masses."

Further on, says the document: "The mad orgy... which is now convulsing unfortunate Europe was caused by the conflict of capitalist interests in the European countries," and after another page it declares, "Our entrance into the European war was instigated by the predatory capitalists in the United States..." And the proclamation continued: "The war of the United States against Germany cannot be justified even on the plea that it is a war in defense of American rights or American honor. Ruthless as the unrestricted submarine policy of the German Government was and is, it is not an invasion of the rights of the American people as such, but only an interference with the opportunity of certain groups of American capitalists to coin gold profits out of the blood and sufferings of our fellowmen in the warring countries of Europe."

In conclusion, this portion of the St. Louis declaration declared: "We brand the declaration of war by our government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world. In all modern history, there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage. No greater dishonor has ever been forced upon a people than that which the capitalist class is forcing upon this nation against its will."

Then followed a statement of a course of action which was recommended to the workers and to which support was pledged. The first laid down the following course of action: "Continuous, active and public opposition to the war, through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other means within our power."

The indictment charges that the purpose of this and other literature named was to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in army and navy and to obstruct recruiting and enlistment. The men to be tried are Victor Berger, recently elected to Congress from Milwaukee, Adolph Germer, national executive secretary, J. Louis Engdahl, party editor at national headquarters, W. W. Kruse, secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, and Irwin St. John Tucker, who headed the peoples council movement here.

### Bolshevik Meeting Not Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—The much advertised Bolshevik-Socialist mass meeting failed to take place on Sunday afternoon. When the hour for the opening of the meeting arrived there was no one in Gateway Park, where the gathering was to have taken place, except a regiment of national guards, plenty of deputy sheriffs, and a large crowd of citizens who had come expecting to see a battle. The Socialist leader who said on Saturday that they would hold the session in defiance of the sheriff's order, just as it was held in Chicago a week ago, were not in evidence on Sunday.

### T. N. VAIL TO AID IN WIRE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, has, in part, met the criticism of government control of the wire service of the country by appointing as his special assistant Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, who has consented to give Mr. Burleson the benefit of his experience in the organization of the wire systems under government control, it was announced Monday. Mr. Vail will be consulted by the Postmaster-

General, as his personal adviser, and will prepare for his assistance in directing the wire control a comprehensive report upon the wire service, with a view to the more extended use of the telephone, telegraph and cable during government control.

The study which Mr. Vail has given to the problem of universal wire service and a unified and extended cable system, and his preeminence as an authority on the organization of wire communication, will render his advice and assistance of great value to the Postmaster-General, it is stated.

### GENERAL EDWARDS TO COMMAND NORTHEAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., who went overseas in command of the twenty-sixth (New England) division, has been assigned to command the department of the northeast, with headquarters in Boston. He will, on Dec. 1, succeed Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, whose resignation, after 42 years of army service, has been accepted by the War Department, to take effect on Jan. 1.

General Edwards arrived in Boston on Monday afternoon and on Tuesday is to be the guest of honor of New England. An elaborate reception has been mapped out for the general, under the direction of Governor McCall and Mayor Peters of Boston. On Tuesday morning General Edwards will, in the Hall of Flags, State House, receive the governors of the New England States, officers from Camp Devens, Massachusetts, where the twenty-sixth division was mobilized, and relatives of the men in the division. He is to be tendered a state dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel and in the evening a public reception will be held in his honor at the Boston Arena. This will be followed by a reception by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in Symphony Hall.

### CARRANZISTA TROOPS GUARDING BORDER

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

EL PASO, Texas.—The presence of a fresh regiment of Carranzista troops in Juarez on Monday relieved American and Mexican authorities of fear of a possible raid across the river here, by the Holquin band of Villistas, reported to have sacked Villa Ahumada. The reinforcement of the Juarez garrison provides adequate defense, according to Carranzista officials.

Holquin is the bandit leader who recently held three Americans captive for ransom. His followers are reported to have burned railroad bridges and dynamited a freight train on the Mexican Central Railroad on Sunday. No official advice of the Villa Ahumada fight have been received, and railroads south of Juarez are cut. Train service is suspended. Holquin has ranged undisturbed in Chihuahua for the last year, dynamiting trains and robbing ranches.

### RESTRICTIONS ON FURNITURE REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The freeing of the furniture industry from the conservation restrictions and the raising of the barrier against the semi-annual furniture exhibit, which is a feature of the furniture trade, announced by the War Industries Board last week, will enable the furniture industry, it is believed, to get back quickly on a normal basis.

The schedule applied to the manufacture of bed-room, dining-room and upholstered furniture, chairs, and tables. Patterns were reduced 50 per cent, and no new patterns were to be introduced during the war. Beveled mirrors were eliminated, and other mirror plate reduced 25 per cent. Metal ornaments were eliminated. Now all kinds of furniture may be made and sold.

## ENFORCED PEACE PROGRAM DRAFTED

League of Free Nations, to Be Organized at Peace Congress, Demanded—Future Resort to Force to Be Made Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The League to Enforce Peace has now announced its "victory program," calling for the organization at the peace congress of a League of Free Nations, with judicial, administrative, and executive powers. The program is offered as a basis for discussion. The chairman of the committee which drafted the plan was William Howard Taft. The platform follows:

For the purposes outlined it is necessary to create—

1. For the decision of justiciable questions, an impartial tribunal whose jurisdiction shall not depend upon the assent of the parties to the controversy; provision to be made for enforcing its decisions.

2. For questions that are not justiciable in their character, a council of conciliation, as mediator, which shall hear, consider, and make recommendations; and failing acquiescence by the parties concerned, the league shall determine what action, if any, shall be taken.

3. An administrative organization for the conduct of affairs of common interest, the protection and care of backward regions and internationalized places, and such matters as have been jointly administered before and during the war. We hold that this object must be attained by methods and through machinery that will insure both stability and progress; preventing, on the one hand, any crystallization of the status quo that will defeat the forces of healthy growth and change, and providing, on the other hand, a way by which progress can be secured and necessary change effected without recourse to war.

4. A representative congress to formulate and codify rules of international law, to inspect the work of the administrative bodies and to consider any matter affecting the tranquillity of the world or the progress or betterment of human relations. Its deliberations should be public.

An executive body, able to speak with authority in the name of the nations represented, and to act in case the peace of the world is endangered.

The representation of the different nations in the organs of the league should be in proportion to the responsibilities and obligations they assume. The rules of international law should not be defeated for lack of unanimity.

A resort to force by any nation should be prevented by a solemn agreement that any aggression will be met immediately by such an overwhelming economic and military force that it will not be attempted. No member of the league should make any other offensive or defensive treaty or alliance, and all treaties of whatever nature made by any member of the league should at once be made public.

Such a league must be formed at the time of the definitive peace, or the opportunity may be lost forever.

Besides Mr. Taft, president of the league, the following were members of the committee which drafted the platform: A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Oscar S. Straus, formerly Minister to Turkey; Theodore Marburg, formerly Minister to Belgium; Hamilton Holt, Talcott Williams and William H. Short of New York, and Glenn Frank of Boston. The platform has also been accepted by the New York League of Free Nations Association.

### ROAD BOND ISSUE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Opposition to agitation for a \$100,000,000 bond issue

for building good roads has been aroused in Iowa in many counties under the contention that the bond issue is neither the businesslike nor the logical method of handling the situation. Opponents of the bond issue state that it would be necessary to amend the state constitution to get such an issue, and claim that after that was done it would take several years to get ready to vote on the proposition. The good roads advocates opposing the bond issue believe that a quicker and better method is to have the coming Legislature take action along this line.

### NEW LABOR APPEAL IN BEHALF OF MOONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The San Francisco Labor Council, the central labor body of the city, has refused to submit to its affiliated membership for a vote the question as to whether a general strike shall be called as a protest against the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney and the keeping of other defendants under indictment after an alleged perjury plot had been exposed. The council did, however, decide to appoint a committee of 10 to go to Sacramento and make a final effort to have Gov. William D. Stephens intervene and give Thomas J. Mooney a new trial.

In the discussion in the council it was maintained that failure to give Mooney another trial would promote Bolshevism in this country. It was also asserted that never in the history of organized labor had the general strike proved successful, and that such a step now would be unwise.

### AMERICAN CAPITAL AND ITALIAN RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Should American capital fail to aid Italy that country may be forced to appeal to German capitalists, stated Vittorio Falorsi, secretary of the Italian Embassy at Washington, at a meeting in aid of the Italian War Relief Fund of America. He said that German capital had \$1,000,000,000 invested in Italian enterprises when the war started.

"Italy," he said "is in pressing need of food, money, fuel and iron, to assist in her economic and social resurrection, and its government hopes American capitalists will supply these needs before Italy becomes engulfed in the tide of Bolshevism that is sweeping Europe."

### SENATOR GUIDED BY LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—George H. Moses, the new Senator from New Hampshire, has announced his willingness to be guided on the suffrage issue by the recommendations of the New Hampshire Legislature to convene in January. Mr. Moses had been reckoned an anti-suffragist and his election was stanchly opposed on that ground.

The Legislature has always been opposed to suffrage, but its attitude at the present time is uncertain. The National Woman's Party has opened headquarters and intends to canvass the members-elect of the coming Legislature.

### WOMEN'S BANK RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Referring to some of the changes that have taken place in the banking world, E. B. Wilson, vice-president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Des Moines, speaking before the Des Moines Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, said that 20 years ago there were no women employed in banks. At this meeting two-thirds of the membership, he stated, was made up of women. The women of today are not only making good as stenographers and bookkeepers, he continued, but also in tellers' cages and in executive capacities.

## OIL'S PART IN THE WINNING OF WAR

Earl Curzon Declares Allied Cause Was "Floated to Victory on a Wave of Oil," After a Critical Period

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

Earl Curzon, member of the British War Cabinet, presided tonight at a dinner given by the British Government to the delegates to the inter-allied petroleum conference. In a pledge to the French, American and Italian delegates, he declared that the allied cause had been "floated to victory on a wave of oil," because if it had not been for the great fleets of motor trucks the war could not have been won. In the last 18 months the council had dealt with 13,000,000 tons of oil.

In December, 1916, he said, the oil situation was critical. Stocks were so depleted that the British fleet was obliged to restrict operations. At the time when tank ships were being sunk in increasing numbers the idea was conceived of carrying oil in the double bottoms of ordinary cargo vessels and one million tons were transported in this manner. When the armistice was signed the stocks of oil in allied countries had been brought to a point of absolute safety. This achievement reflected the greatest credit on the Petroleum Council and on the great oil companies that had subordinated their own interests to the allied cause. The result, Earl Curzon said, had been one of the greatest triumphs of the war.

Senator Berenger of France said that the Germans thought they would win because they owned coal, but the Allies won with oil. It was a victory of automobiles over railroads. The United States, by its ready response to the needs of the Allies, he added, had rendered a service to France and the other Allies which never would be forgotten.

Lieutenant Commander Burstow replied in behalf of the United States.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Inter-Allied Petroleum Council has been attending the formal inauguration of a pipe line laid across Scotland along the Clyde-Forth Canal to secure a continuous supply of fuel oil for the British naval base at Rosyth. The primary object of this pipe line, which can deliver 100 tons of oil per hour and is the longest in Europe, is to avert the necessity of tank steamers going around Scotland to the east coast. Construction was begun in March and completed on Nov. 11.

Rear Admiral H. H. D. Tothill, Fourth British Sea Lord, who performed the inaugural ceremony, said that the speedy completion of the scheme was largely due to "our good friends in the United States who went over the pipe line and provided the pipe and also the necessary spirit and determination to overcome all difficulties."

Other speakers also emphasized the important part played by petroleum in war on both land and sea, and

paid warm tributes to the aid rendered by the United States Government in connection with supplying petroleum for war uses and in controlling prices. During its visit, the council inspected the Scottish shale industry, which is now annually yielding 70,000 gallons of oil and 60,000 tons of ammonia.

### AWARD PAID TO TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The sum of \$1,000,000 has been paid to the Tzecho-Slovak Government in settlement of a suit filed in January, 1917, in behalf of the then Imperial Russian Government, against the Tennessee Copper Company. Soon after the war began, this company received from the Russian Government \$1,140,000 toward the erection of a munition plant, which was later destroyed. The company was reorganized and its counsel agreed to pay the Russian attorneys \$1,000,000. But this sum is now turned over to the Tzecho-Slovaks, because of their official recognition as a government, and because their jurisdiction, covers some of the territory which was formerly part of Russia. According to the court's order, the money could be given either to them or to the Bolsheviks. The sum was paid to the Tzecho-Slovaks by Coudert Brothers, lawyers.

### UNITED STATES AND THE ITALIAN MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—At a luncheon given in his honor by the American Export Manufacturers Association on Monday, Count V. Macchi de Celieri, Italian Ambassador to the United States, expressed the hope that American manufacturers would do everything in their power to enter the Italian market. Italy, he said, as she recovered from the sacrifices she had made in the war, would feel an industrial and economic revival, and she needed the assistance of American manufacturers.

"The war has cemented our old ties of friendship," he said, "and today the relations between our respective governments and nations are the warmest and most cordial. The war has also brought about a dislocation in the Italian external trade that is decidedly in your favor. There it is entirely left to you gentlemen to see that you secure to American exports the place you feel that they should have in the Italian market."

### DUTCH OFFICERS COME AFTER DUTCH SHIPS

NEW YORK, New York.—In anticipation of the return to their owners of the Dutch ships requisitioned by the United States here for war trade

arrived here on Monday on the Holland-American liner Hollandia a number of officers and radio operators of the Dutch merchant marine. Agents here on the Dutch lines said they had no definite information as to when the ships would be returned.

## PRICES SET FOR RETAIL DEALERS

New York Federal Food Board Sends Out Weekly Schedule of Fair Rates on Commodities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Federal Food Board is furnishing retail dealers with a schedule of commodity prices showing the consumer the fair maximum price of each staple. These cards must be displayed prominently, so that the purchaser may see that the dealer is not charging him more than the maximum price fixed by the board. The Federal Food Board asks that retailers and consumers report examples of overcharging, and those exceeding the fixed price will be prosecuted. The schedule will be distributed regularly every week to about 30,000 dealers. It covers the sale of meat, fish, beans, rice, oats, cornmeal, raisins, prunes, flour, sugar, butter, bread, milk, cheese, eggs, potatoes, onions and cabbage. Further specifications will follow later, it is said.

The regulations of the food board are stated as follows:

"The required data, as aforesaid, shall be posted conspicuously in such form and position as to be available for the information and guidance of the buyer. If one-third or more of the customers speak a foreign language, such information may be posted in that language, in addition to the publication in English."

"The asking or exacting by a retailer of any margin in excess of that officially prescribed by the New York Federal Food Board will be regarded as prima facie evidence of profiteering, and therefore unlawful and subject to immediate prosecution."

### Inquiry Into Milk Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The investigation into the milk situation requested by Mayor Hylan is to be begun this week, according to the decision reached by Edward Swann, district attorney. Mr. Swann announces that he will try to determine whether or not the present high price for milk is justifiable, or whether there is a conspiracy among corporations to keep the prices up, and expects shortly to serve subpoenas on a number of distributors.

### New York City to Sell Eggs

NEW YORK, New York.—This city is going to sell candied Grade A eggs placed in storage last spring by the market commissioner at 60 cents a dozen, beginning next Monday.

### EMPLOYMENT BUREAU BENEFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia.—A statement issued by the Atlanta office of the federal employment service shows that over 2000 persons have been directed to employment through this organization during the past month, and at a cost to the government of only a few cents apiece. The bureau will be continued after the war.

# MADAM

Here's What Your Grocer Can Say to You

## Today and for Thanksgiving

I am one of the 3000 Grocers of New England who can supply you with Adirondack Sweetened Condensed Milk.

Try This Pumpkin Pie Receipt

### Conservation Pumpkin Pie

1½ cups steamed and strained pumpkin	2 eggs
2-3 cup molasses	1¼ cups lukewarm water
½ teaspoon salt	¾ cup Adirondack Condensed Milk
1 teaspoon cinnamon	

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"If you forget the name, remember the deer"

Tait Bros.  
are distributors for New Bedford, Worcester, Springfield, Holyoke and vicinity.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.



## NEW SITUATION IN FRENCH SOCIALISM

Present Disunion. It Is Asserted, Must Inevitably Pass Away and Socialism Become a Great Power in the Future

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PAPIS, France.—The first movements of the Socialist Party in its new state in France, with the Majoritaires now represented by M. Jean Longuet and his associates of the old minority, are being most carefully and critically watched. Apart from all questions as to right or wrong, the new situation is extremely interesting. Some old politicians say that the trials and vicissitudes of the Socialist Party in France at this juncture stand for the most interesting political development that has been known for a long time, for that there is a party which beyond doubt is a power in the state, despite its lapses, if they are lapses, and is certainly destined to be a far greater power in the future, passing through the fires of purification. Its present situation is but a phase and is probably a short one.

"Here," says a well-qualified and impartial observer of much political authority, "you almost see forces similar to those of the great Revolution exerting themselves in a different way. Socialism, as we know it and see it in France, is an inevitable development, a natural sequel to the great series of democratic movements which began with the Revolution. France leads the way in this socialism; she is far ahead of all the other European nations and because she leads and, as the Socialist cause is one which gains enormously in prestige because of the war issues and the way in which they have been determined, French socialism and what happens to it is a matter of some importance to the world. It is idle to make ironical remarks about the disunion of the party, its failure, its present impotence and so forth. For one thing there has been no disunion if there had been both compromise and intrigue, but what use is compromise, to say nothing of intrigue, when you are dealing with a subject of high ideals like socialism? Disunion, even the most violent disunion, is inevitable in the slow and painful evolution of a state like this; if it does not exist, the movement must be suspect. This disunion will pass.

"In the meantime it would be wrong to assume that the party is broken and doomed because the old Minoritaires have come to power. Responsibility will have its effect, and Albert Thomas is right after all when he says that there is less difference between the two great sections than appears, and that it is mainly a matter of formula. Perhaps also, the human instinctive liking for mere political maneuver has had much to do with it. The Longuet section seem to have exerted themselves to make their differences appear greater than they were, and it is impossible to believe that as the controlling section they will now go so far in declaration as they did in Congress. If they do, and the armies of the Allies continue on their gloriously successful way, M. Longuet and his men will find themselves neglected and unheard, and though the Majoritaires, their party will be sent to limbo with them, for another party without them will arise. M. Longuet knows all this."

This statement is quoted at some length because it does seem to indicate to a marked degree the best, most intelligent and impartial opinion upon the present state and prospects of the Socialist Party, the essence of which is that the present is a phase, the result of accidental circumstances, and that it is of no importance and no consequence except that it is unfortunate in one sense—but fortunate in another—in that it should coincide with the victories of the allied arms and the termination of the war. The Longuet section rose in strength and influence as the war became wearisome and protracted and as dark days, when hope became at times somewhat thin, fell on France. The sudden reversal of fortune has not yet checked that Longuet momentum.

Of course Le Temps, with its wisdom, insight, and correctness, is never tardy in attacking the Socialist Party when there is an excuse for it, and the only question was as to the line that the chief ministerial newspaper would take in its delivery against the proceedings of the Congress.

The newspaper devoted a strong article to it entitled "Contre la Patrie,"

which has attracted keen attention. After analyzing the voting at the Congress, Le Temps considers that, after what happened at the meeting of the Fédération de la Seine, the result from the point of view of the new Majoritaires is poor, although it will suffice for their purposes. Now that they are in control of the party they will devote themselves to realizing the apparent "unity" of French socialism.

By the resolution which was carried at the Congress the party affirmed its fidelity to the national defense, but it placed its attachment to the International on the same footing. It declared itself jointly responsible for that national defense, but it refused "all collaboration with the bourgeois fractions." In the hour in which the armies were throwing back the invader the Socialist Party separated itself from the country and set itself up against it. A party of class, acting only in a spirit of class, it disowned the nation and deliberately sacrificed it to its class hatreds. This immense war let loose by the robber empires with the object of the oppression and domination of all free peoples had for the unified Socialist Party no other significance than the necessity of the total disappearance of the "so-called capitalists," and it was to the International, which was for four years the conscious accomplice of Prussian militarism, that it turned to establish socialism in the world.

Continuing with its castigation, Le Temps warned its readers against imagining that this was but a mere declaration of idealism, for the Minoritaires become Majoritaires intended to transform it into acts. Their resolution made it a "duty" to the working class to "exert itself in all the belligerent countries at once in order to bring about the peace of the peoples," which was to be the Socialist peace, with all the abdications and all the sacrifices. After quoting in detail from the Majoritaire resolution, the writer came to the sentence, "It opposes itself energetically to any program which, under the pretext of attaining any particular object, would lead to the prolongation of the conflict," and exclaimed, "There is the abominable thing! Not a single extra day of war for the liberation of the peoples subjugated to the robber empires, not a single extra day of war to assure the liberty of Poland and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. What must be done is to abandon arms before imperial Germany was crushed, before she could be brought to expiate her crimes!"

And then, after further recriminations, the highly anti-Socialist newspaper wound up its denunciation by an appeal in this wise: "Soldiers, that is what some Socialists aim at doing with your victories! People, that is what these revolutionary leaders aim at getting from your sacrifices and your mournings, from your tears and from your sacrifices so liberally made for liberty! The nation, conscious of what it owes to itself, will not tolerate it, and, in the presence of this defection from patriotic duty by the Socialist Party, will declare its will to live in all the dignity of its moral, political and reconquered territorial unity." That is what Le Temps had to say about it.

Now it is being very freely prophesied that in spite of all its terrible statements in the Congress and the apprehension of the newspaper just quoted from, that the resolution was not a mere matter of words, but is to be transformed as far as possible into action; now that the old Minoritaires occupy the seats of the old Majoritaires they will adopt their policy also, because, as it is said, they cannot do otherwise. This idea was freely put forward in the Congress itself, and now Renaudel suggests it again. The old majority always showed a firm adherence to the war and peace ideas of President Wilson, and Renaudel thinks that the new Majoritaires will not be off on that tack. He said his people had been beaten in Congress, they who had not let slip a single opportunity of defining such a policy at their meetings, in their newspaper, or in Parliament, and the old majority was proud of the fight that it had led for four years on that point. Now, he said, it was their policy that would be continued, by others as by themselves, for it would not be tolerated that those who had been Minoritaires fearing defeat should be fearing victory now. They, the old majority, did not think when Paris was threatened for the second time that they ought to abandon the idea of a just peace.

On that point, as to the possible or likely development of the new Majoritaire policy, to make it something like the one that preceded it, the selection by the new Majoritaires of Marcel Cachin for the editorship of L'Humanité is being more carefully

considered by the critics than at first. Why was this choice made? Certainly Cachin will not write leading articles in the spirit of the old minority, but rather like those of the old majority that has gone. So the new Majoritaires virtually appoint as spokesman from another camp, a moderate man who has nothing to do with unpatriotic ideas. Again by this do not the new Majoritaires seek to gain the sympathy of the Centrists which truly was more with their opponents than with them? But Jean Longuet and his enterprising men cannot have any sympathy for the Centrists so long as they have any policy of renunciation and of giving to the defeated Germans what the Germans want, at the expense of the peoples that have been oppressed and have suffered. So the next move is awaited.

## CHURCHES DISCUSS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A conference to discuss the advisability of the Christian churches taking early and united action in support of the League of Nations project, was held recently at Central Hall, Westminster. The conference, which was held in private, was attended by representatives nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the chairman of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the presidents of the Primitive Methodist, United Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist churches, and Cardinal Bourne.

Two resolutions were adopted by the meeting, and afterwards forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has since intimated his intention of calling a representative gathering at Lambeth, which, in the first instance, will be held in private. The resolutions are as follows:

1. That this meeting, realizing the responsibility of the churches in reference to the speedy furtherance of the League of Nations proposal, respectfully requests the Archbishop of Canterbury to summon a gathering, consisting of the heads of all the British churches, together with other representatives by them appointed to confer without delay and to appoint a standing committee to take appropriate action in support of the League of Nations proposal.

2. That this meeting suggests, as exemplifying the kind of work which could be undertaken by the standing committee: (1) The holding at an early date of a national conference, representative of all the churches, at which the support of the churches to the League of Nations proposal could be focused and a lead given to the Christian opinion of the nation. (2) The endeavor, in the first instance, to secure similar united action in support of the League of Nations proposal, or to cooperate with similar movements, on the part of the Christian churches of the Dominions and of the United States of America.

3. The consideration of methods of cooperation with similar Christian movements in other countries.

4. Educational propaganda, not only for the establishment of a League of Nations, but also for its support during the years when the league would be on its trial.

## CANADA IN PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The government is about to enter upon a motion picture scheme of advertisement for Canada. An official has been placed in charge of the picture work and arrangements have already been made for exhibiting Canadian films in the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

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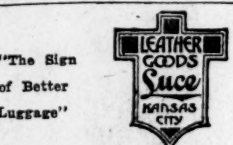
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## FRENCH SOCIALISTS' ANNUAL CONGRESS

Last Day of Congress Places Longuet Minority in Command, but Socialist Loss of Prestige in France Deplored

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The last day of the annual congress of the French Socialists was big with the fate of the party. It placed the Longuet Minoritaires definitely in command, but with a smaller majority to support them than many had expected and with a declaration of policy which not only cannot have any influence on the international policy of the country, having regard to the present state of the war, but one which finds far less sympathy with French people in general than some other socialist declarations of the past have done.

Early in the war Socialists were found in the government, and until recently they have been a strong force in the country. Now, with France on the threshold of victory, a step is taken which, frankly, is quite beyond the comprehension of most people who have carefully considered the socialist situation and have entered upon such consideration with a fair measure of sympathy for the aspirations of the party. There are few people who feel that matters can remain as they are; there is talk of grand schisms. La France Libre, the organ of the Quatre-ét-et-un section on the Right wing, which includes M. Albert Thomas and M. Varenne, bewails the fact that the magnificent position obtained by the party during the last four years has been ruined. For the moment the Longuet Minoritaires are exultant in their victory and are assuming the high offices of command. Their subsequent movements will be watched with close attention.

The last day's business was extended through the morning and afternoon and on into the night, when the conquerors were dividing the spoils. It had been determined that the motions of the different sections, unmodified with any view to whole or partial unity, should be submitted to the assembly. There were more speeches, more challenges, more accusations, and the old ground was covered again and again with no new result. There was really nothing to do but vote, and so at length the motions were tested.

M. Pierre Renaudel mounted the tribune to read that which was put forward in the name of the Majoritaires. It was a sound declaration for the support of the national defense

and the voting of the war credits; it gave authority to the representatives of the party to contribute to the war effort, and it approved of the meeting of the International on the condition laid down by the memorandum of London. It desired peace on the conditions defined by the inter-allied conference, demanded the constitution of the League of Nations and the participation of Socialists in the peace conference. It approved of the resolution passed at the London conference on intervention in Russia, and it renewed its protest against the condemnation of M. Malvy.

The Kienthalien motion was read by a lady, Mme. Saumoneau, who announced amidst ironical applause from the Majoritaires that the Kienthalien would lend their votes to the Minoritaire motion, adding, amidst more laughter, that the Kienthalien took full responsibility for that motion.

M. Frossard, who had played one of the most vigorous parts in the Congress on behalf of the Minoritaires, presented the motion of his section, that which now stands for the declaration of policy of the majority of the party. It stated that the party, while supporting national defense, renewed its adherence to the International, rejected all collaboration with the bourgeois class, and demanded the calling of an international Socialist conference. It went on to declare that "the party should set itself against any government that continues to oppose the meeting of the International and against any government entering into negotiations with the Conservatives or welcoming an Imperialistic program, setting aside acceptable peace proposals, or attacking the working class and its organizations. The party confers a mandate upon its elected representatives to act against these demonstrations to conservative policies both in the country and outside of it, by employing according to circumstances, all the means in their power, including the refusal to vote credits. The party condemned the operations begun in Russia and Siberia and demands for all peoples the right to govern themselves."

No purpose would be served by quoting further from the discussions that took place. Amidst intense anxiety and expectation the voting took place, and the result was this: For the Longuet Minoritaire resolution, 1528; For the Renaudel Majoritaire resolution, 1212; For the Sembat-Cachin Centrist motion of compromise, 181. Thus the Longuetians rose to power with a majority of 316. They had hoped for more, but after the proceedings of the previous day it had seemed that they might even obtain less.

All through the proceedings of the congress, the Longuet section had seemed to be somewhat irritated with themselves for having supported the Wilson message before they had established their own majority in the congress. A resolution was now passed thus—"The congress, confirming its address to President Wilson, approves of the reply made by Mr. Lansing in the name of the President to the Ger-

man Chancellor's note. The Socialist Party notes with satisfaction the first employment of open and direct diplomacy, and it declares that the door is thus open for negotiations between the belligerents with a view to a just peace. It approves the diplomatic and military guarantees demanded by the President for an armistice." Having obtained control, the Minoritaires who were now really Majoritaires and are to be known as such in the future, proceeded to deal with the offices at their disposal. M. Dubreuilh, general secretary of the party, being of the old Majoritaire complexion, would no longer do, and so he was deposed in favor of the fighting Frossard, who was once a schoolmaster. But the most difficult question was the political editorship of the party organ, L'Humanité. The political editor will have a deeply anxious time in the near future, however much he may be assisted by special committees as is proposed.

It will be remembered that M. Pierre Renaudel, the Majoritaire, resigned a few weeks ago, but now and with the vote of the congress against his section, he let his name go forward for reelection. The Minoritaires, now in control, at any rate did one wise thing. They offered no firebrand leader of theirs for the post of editorship, and at the end it resolved itself into a contest between M. Marcel Cachin, the Centrist, and M. Renaudel, when the former was victorious by 1510 votes to 1355. M. Cachin, of course, is moderate in his Socialist views, is a member of the Chamber and of its Foreign Affairs Committee, and a man of sound statesmanlike sense. With full responsibility resting upon himself he would be almost an ideal editor of the paper to which he has often contributed, but if the new scheme is applied he may only be the mouthpiece of a Longuet committee. On the other hand, he would not be content to play any such part, and so there are interesting times before L'Humanité into possession of which the new party controllers at once entered.

There have been stormy Socialist congresses since the war began, but there has generally been some feeling of substantial satisfaction at the end of them. That was the case even at Bordeaux a year ago when it was seen that the Longuet section was coming on so fast. But when this last congress ended in Paris there were scarcely any, and the victors seemed even less satisfied with their labors than the others.

But France was winning the war.

## NEED FOR TURKS TO START REFORM

Lord Robert Cecil Says Turks Can Only Receive Clemency by Mending Their Ways

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Robert Cecil, speaking in the House of Commons recently on Turkish affairs, said he admitted that there was much to be said for the ejection of the Turks from Constantinople. But it must be considered that the population of the city is more than half Turkish. The matter must be dealt with at the peace conference, where the British Government will go open-minded.

But two things were certain, that we could not permit those evil forces that were predominant in Constantinople to remain dominant, and we must secure that the Dardanelles and Bosphorus were absolutely free. It was difficult to say anything about the future form of the government of Armenia, but he would be deeply disappointed if there was any shade or shadow of the Turkish Government left in Armenia. Their object was the liberation of all subject races, including Kurds, Arabs, Jews and Greeks. He shared the view that in this matter the enemy was the Turkish Government. All the atrocities had been ordered, and were not the casual ferocity of isolated Turkish brigands, but ordered from Constantinople. Turks would make a profound mistake if they did not realize that their power of delay and resistance to reform was finished. The only way for them to receive clemency or consideration would be to show that they mended their ways and are ready to fulfill the armistice terms.

## PROMPT-PAY PLAN A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Montana.—After a trial of several months, the Butte Fruit Jobbers Association, a voluntary organization of local fruit and produce dealers, has found the plan of demanding that all bills be settled the week following the purchase of goods so satisfactory that the application of the plan is being extended to districts outside the city, allowing 15 days' time for credit in the country territory.

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## PUBLIC WORKS TO OFFER EMPLOYMENT

### War Labor Policies Board Member Urges Increased Use of Funds to Insure the Fullest Opportunity for Labor Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is strongly hoped that the municipalities which have been appealed to by the War Labor Policies Board to resume work on public utilities of various kinds will respond promptly, although it is recognized that many kinds of work will be held up at periods during the winter. Everything possible, however, should, for the sake of giving employment to men who are soon to be seeking work, be pushed. Even more is expected from the federal authorities, who have more money to spend, and can undertake the work on a larger scale.

Otto T. Mallory of the War Labor Policies Board, says that the money spent by the United States on public works amounts to about \$600,000,000 a year. "It is a safe estimate," he says, "that the amount of public works deferred during the war period of 1917 and 1918, plus the ordinary new public works for 1919, would employ 2,400,000 workers for three months at average wages. The purchasing power of the workers directly employed indirectly creates employment for other workers who produce the things for which the wages of the first group are spent. This initial impulse of setting a group of unemployed men to work has the same effect as dropping a pebble into a pond. The ripples it starts extend farther than the eye can see. The circles of motion widen and move in all directions to the farthest shores of industry. The use of public works as a stabilizing force is about to be put into practice for the first time.

"The War Labor Policies Board of the Department of Labor has approved such a policy, and is at work developing it. Suggestions have been made to the cities to go ahead with their deferred and necessary public works. The cost, time and number of men needed will soon be known to the War Labor Policies Board and the United States Employment Service. The plans of the state governments for public works are also being assembled and studied by the War Labor Policies Board. All this information will be in the hands of the War Department for such use as it may decide to make of it in its plans for military demobilization.

"The State of Pennsylvania is a pioneer in this undertaking. A few months after the United States entered the war the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act creating an emergency public works fund and an emergency public works commission to administer it. The commission is now gathering information from all departments of the Pennsylvania state government concerning the necessary public works which the State might undertake during periods of unemployment and industrial depression. The Legislature appropriated a small sum to the emergency public works fund as a beginning. The expectation was clearly that this fund should be increased by each succeeding Legislature and allowed to accumulate until the next great period of unemployment. A recent amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania permits the State to borrow \$50,000,000 for roads.

"Bills similar to the Pennsylvania Act are in preparation for introduction into the legislatures of several states in 1919. Special appropriations and bond issues will also be sought in some of these states, and public works stimulated in 1919.

"What federal public works will be undertaken directly by the various branches of the federal government during the transition period has not yet been determined.

"The Department of the Interior is well advanced upon its plans for creating ready-made farms to be sold to returned soldiers. Secretary of the Interior Lane is ready to employ 100,000 men at once upon United States reclamation and irrigation projects already planned and surveyed out, if Congress gives the signal and necessary appropriations. In 1919 the Department of the Interior could employ 500,000 men upon a great plan to reclaim cutover and swamp lands and to develop new irrigation projects. This plan aims to increase the arable area of the United States by 250,000,000 acres and provide homes for 20,000,000 people.

"The highway transportation committee of the Council of National Defense is preparing legislation asking \$100,000,000 in federal appropriations for highway construction.

"Federal direction and assistance in improving the harbors of New York, Philadelphia and other ports will probably be asked.

"Flood prevention offers a large field for federal activity in cooperation with the states. The engineers of the War Department have studied the prevention of destructive floods in the Ohio River basin, like those which wrecked Dayton, Ohio, in 1913. The lower Mississippi and Miami rivers, the Pittsburgh and other flood districts, need federal and state assistance. The fact that the cost of materials is lower than in periods of greater industrial activity is an additional reason.

"The Railroad Administration will probably not undertake any important additions or improvements unless a change is made in the contract of the government with the railroads."

**ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
MONTREAL, Quebec—Three senior officials of the Royal Bank of Canada, under the direction of Mr. D. C. Rea,

have just set out for Siberia to investigate the trade situation, with a view to opening a branch of the bank at Vladivostok forthwith. The Canadian Trade Commission, which has been established in Siberia for some time, reports in encouraging terms of the possibilities for after-the-war expansion there, especially in Eastern Siberia. If conditions prove as promising as reported, Mr. Rea will return to Canada after a short stay in Vladivostok, leaving the other officials there to complete the establishment of the branch. It is probable that officials will also be sent from London. The Dominion Government authorities are giving all possible assistance to insure the success of the new venture.

## LABOR WOMEN DEMAND EQUAL PAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Labor Women's Conference held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, recently, was attended by 92 delegates from labor parties, 38 from women's sections of local labor parties, 39 representing trade unions, 19 Socialist and women's industrial unions, and 60 women's organizations outside the Labor Party. This last group included, as Dr. Ethel Bentham the chairman stated, delegates from teachers' associations and many other societies. The hall was about three-quarters full, but there were very few people in the gallery which was open to the general public.

In her opening address the chairman outlined the policy of the conference, involving such points as equal pay for equal work, equal rights before the law, freedom of the press. The first resolution referred to the civic rights of women and was as follows: "That this conference of women declares—(1) That all legal restrictions on the entry of women to the professions on the same conditions as men should be abrogated; (2) That women should have all franchises and be eligible for election to all public bodies on the same conditions as men; (3) That systematic provision should be made for the representation of women on all committees and commissions national or local. It also demanded that legislation should immediately be passed by Parliament on these lines.

The resolution was moved by Miss Mary MacArthur, who said that the resolution had been widely circulated, but the only amendments sent in had been some which would broaden its scope. People sometimes thought that because a certain number of women had been enfranchised, the battle was won, but she considered they were still a long way off. The organization to which she belonged was composed largely of women who would not be able to vote. If it was not considered possible to enfranchise all women, it would have been better, Miss MacArthur said, to exclude some of the older ones. There was, at the moment, she continued, a committee of the War Cabinet sitting, to decide questions relating to the pay, employment, etc., of women in industry—and Mrs. Sidney Webb and a doctor were the only two women members. The speaker emphasized the importance of women being admitted to the legal profession. There were many women, she said, who were now doing legal work for trade unions, and doing it very well.

In seconding the resolution, Mrs. Sidney Webb spoke of the suitability of women to hold offices of state. An interesting discussion followed in which several speakers were strongly in favor of women magistrates being appointed, especially to try cases of School Board summonses, whilst the desirability of women being on juries was also urged. The resolution was carried unanimously.

In the afternoon the question of housing was discussed, and a resolution urging the government to set on foot a national campaign for cottage building, financed at the public expense, and in consultation with representative working women, was passed.

The second day of the conference, Dr. Marion Phillips moved a resolution dealing with the political organization of women, and spoke strongly in favor of women throwing their strength into the development of a strong political organization including both men and women. Other speakers, notably those representing the Women's Freedom League and the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies were in favor of women developing political organizations of their own in order to obtain practice in the machinery of government and organization. This discussion was especially interesting: there were, as a rule, several speakers trying to catch the chairman's eye, and all were limited to very few minutes.

**M. I. T. SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—A. L. Merrill, secretary of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, announces that Tech has made provision for the admission of a sub-freshman class, which will begin its work on Dec. 30 next. It will continue its courses with work so arranged that the members of the class by studying through the coming summer should be prepared to enter the sophomore class in October, 1919. Such admission will be provisional and continuance in the class will be subject to the standing of the candidate at the end of the first eleven weeks of the term.

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## HUMAN NATURE IN THE HOTEL LOBBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Although I am an admirer of rocky cañons, snow-capped Alps, rushing torrents and all that sort of thing, still I am also one of that ignorant sort of fellows who—as the observation car rounds a beautiful curve in the Canadian Rockies—is usually busy observing the human scenery inside the car. Mammoth outdoor beauty always seems unattainable and lacking in humor. I confess to being born with a sense of humor which is more or less of an affliction according to one's point of view. Have you ever lounged around a hotel lobby with a pad of paper in your hand trying to sketch and listen? Of course I don't mean to listen in a rude way. It is quite possible to look for and be near all the pleasant things without making oneself obnoxious. Besides, sometimes you don't have to listen for there are plenty of Nature's children who come right up to you and tell you the story of their lives without the slightest provocation.

Have you ever met the type that is always looking for trouble? He is personified by the gentleman who pulls



nervously at his beard and mutters to himself, "Well, I wonder what the bad news today?" as he opens his newspaper at the breakfast table. He is the individual who considers that the editor has played a nasty trick on him if he does not feature the line—"Forecast for today, wet and cloudy" at the top of the paper.

In delightful contrast is the room clerk (the one with the perpetual smile) on duty. Stop by the desk for a few minutes and listen to him hand out comfort and happiness. "What's the picture like at the Grand," asks the kindly old lady from Des Moines, Iowa. "Great! Great! don't miss it," he will answer. "How's your café?" another one asks. "Best in the world," comes the quick reply. "What's the best show in town?" inquires a man from Maine. "All of them," he answers. "All of them," he answers.

them," is the uncompromising reply as he hands out some keys, answers the phone, rings for a messenger, calls a bellboy or sells some Liberty bonds.

You have met, of course, the pugnacious gentleman in the lobby who impresses upon you, with his shaking forefinger, the fact that such-and-such is going to happen in the very near future. "Mark my words," he hisses as his dangerous-looking forefinger disturbs the air within a quarter of an inch of your nose. "This war is

going to last another 10 years—not a minute less." Then, as he moves his chair an inch or two nearer—clears his throat, wobbles his finger for the space of 60 seconds in silence,



"There's nothing in this peace thing 'cos I'm telling you." He is telling us, that settles it, the Oracle has spoken. It has always puzzled me where the positive gentleman gets his information. While our armies and their generals on the spot are denied information about certain vital matters that concern them—there is always a positive individual with a big forefinger, in a lonesome corner of some hotel lobby, who is in direct touch, seemingly, with the enemy, and you are warned to "mark my words."

Somewhat of a contrast is the dapper English officer, from "Over there." He is inspecting munitions—so the



clerk tells me, and everything is "Jolly fine, old chap," or "Awfully nice, I'm sure." He has been just three years in the trenches and "doesn't know a thing, I'm sure." All the same, those lobby loungers who sit and criticize would be surprised to learn that the immaculately groomed officer—with the monocle, cane and wrist watch—saw most of his regiment shot to pieces in the early months of the war. You would never dream that the soft-spoken polite officer was a regular savage of a fellow as he led his boys over the top at dawn—and he led them that way several times. Of course, the officer didn't tell me this. His aide told the clerk. The aide

simply loved his superior—and you know when a man is a hero to his valet—well—that's sufficient.

Everybody has heard the story of the kindly old lady who, when visiting the zoo came to the inclosure which housed the hippopotamus—"There ain't no such animal," she gasped in astonishment. Her hotel-lobby equivalent is the doubting gentleman to whom everything is too good to be true. He seems to be always on the alert to suppress a smile should a particularly good piece of news be given him. Rush up to him brimming over with enthusiasm and happiness—tell him that the Loan is oversubscribed or that Germany has surrendered and he will give an imitation of a heavy tragedian and dramatically reply, "I'm afraid it is too good to be true."

His successful rival for popular favor in the lobby is the portly old chap who refuses to be upset about anything. His favorite expression is, "Look at our resources, look at 'em." If he gets the slightest encouragement he becomes a veritable machine gun of statistics and facts. He knows more about pork than any man in the United States. If you don't believe it he will take from his bulky pocket one of his signed articles from the trade review and then and there read it to you—every word. In vain you plead a forgotten appointment—he is a big man, physically—and he holds you with the power of his words—and hands.

I must not forget the lobby habitué who is always arguing about Wagner. He—the habitué, was pro-German till the United States got into the war



(so he says) and now he spends all his time trying to prove that his beloved Wagner is not German. "My Wagner couldn't be German," he will cry at every opportunity. "Camouflage," says the girl at the news stand.

Sketches made from life for The Christian Science Monitor.

## BILL OF RIGHTS OF NATIONAL GRANGE

### Fundamental Problems Facing Farmers and How Grangers Would Solve Them—League of Nations Plan Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SYRACUSE, New York.—The National Grange, in session here, has put itself on record against reclamation of lands for soldiers. Leslie R. Smith, delegate from Massachusetts, introduced a resolution opposing the proposal of the Secretary of the Interior that 400,000,000 acres of land be reclaimed for agricultural purposes and settled with soldiers who return after the war. Mr. Smith's recommendation was that the legislative committee make a thorough investigation of the proposition and recommend what in its judgment seems best.

In a discussion on the resolution it was brought out that there will be 65,000,000 acres of wheat planted in the United States for the 1919 harvest, which with present stores in granaries here and in other countries, will be sufficient to feed the world. The proposal for the soldier farmer would mean over-production of food, accompanied by a depression of agriculture and a chaotic market. It was said, Mr. Smith would have the soldiers put to work road-making. A resolution, also introduced by Mr. Smith, called for the immediate demobilization of the farmer soldier, as already the farmers have suffered from scarcity of competent help.

The decision whether the headquarters of the legislative interests of the farmers would be removed from Tippecanoe, Ohio, to Washington, District of Columbia, was left with an executive committee.

The lobbyists, who have been conspicuous among the grangers during the convention, were defeated throughout the 10-day sessions, for not one measure they advocated succeeded in passing.

The grange went on record as opposing government ownership of any public utilities, though it favors government direction or supervision of those now in control of the federal authorities.

The "bill of rights," which presents 16 fundamental problems facing the farmers of the nation, and the means by which they can be solved during the period of reconstruction about to begin, was passed unanimously. It provides: Rigid economy in all government departments which have had added burdens on account of the war. Encouragement and fostering of agriculture and action to make food-producing a profitable occupation. Extension of all government and municipal marketing and distributing functions, so that the burdens of producer and consumer shall be lightened. Instant removal of the press censorship made necessary on account of the war, and restoration of free speech and free press. Government control of railroads when they revert back to their private owners, to prevent overcapitalization and consequent evils. Improvement of all post roads and highway systems over which foods are transported and a curtailment of the improvement of boulevard systems in cities where only a few are benefited. Recognition of agriculture in the legislative halls through the

election of real farm representatives. Change the federal Department of Agriculture so that the secretary of the department may be a practical farmer. Extension of the federal land bank system so that farm tenancy and landlordism shall be discouraged. The last item was put through on account of proof that both are increasing and that the land is slowly but surely falling into the hands of a few. To provide tillable farms for returned soldiers and offer them assistance to become good farmers, but the grangers are against giving the men any arid or swamp lands. Conversion of war plants, such as picric and nitric acid factories, into fertilizer plants, which will prevent junking of ammunition plants, that the cost of producing fertilizers may be reduced. Inclusion in the tariff of all farm products so that agriculture as an industry may be protected. Education of the children on the farms through the rural school on a basis of conditions and not on city standards of education. The report pointed out that the present education drives the farm child away from the farm rather than to it. Organization of a fighting farmers' body through the grange and similar organizations that the program of reconstruction may be carried out with a unanimity of opinion. It was pointed out and emphasized that greater attention must be paid to all agricultural problems than has hitherto been given.

The grange approved the League of Nations, an international court of arbitration and an international police force to execute the action of the court of arbitration. It favored the report of the federal Trades Commission, charging the meat packers with insidious profiteering. It recommended further developing the farm service department of the employment bureau of the United States Department of Labor so that there will not be a shortage of farm help next year and the sowing and harvesting of the 1919 crops shall be a certainty.

The National Grange represents 800,000 organized tillers of the soil and 5000 representatives attended the convention here.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

CANCELLATIONS  
IN CLOTH TRADE

Stopping of Work for Government Requirements Feature of Situation in Primary Markets—No Serious Results Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Cancellation of orders has been the feature of the primary cotton market during the last week. This has caused some uneasiness. Yarn mills, while not directly under contract with the government agencies, in most cases, have been running a large part of their machinery on work destined eventually for use in war fabrics. Orders have been received to stop work as rapidly as possible on all contracts direct with the government agencies, notice being given of an intention to cancel the remainder of the contract unfinished. Yarn mills have not, in many cases, received any official notice to stop work, but their position is hardly any more desirable by reason of the certainty that the yarn will not be needed.

The sharp drop in raw cotton prices served to still further increase the uneasiness of civilian buyers who had outstanding good-sized contracts for cloth or yarn that were placed at price levels ruling previous to the signing of the armistice, but much higher than the price ideas abroad in the market today. In the face of the possibility and what some believed was a strong probability of a downward trend in prices, many of these buyers have attempted to take advantage of any delay in deliveries to cancel their contracts, and in some cases have accomplished it by reason of the inability of the mills to deliver on time because of labor shortage.

The result has been that many of the mills that a week or two ago had business upon their books that it would take until late spring for them to deliver, even if they operated at maximum capacity, find themselves with their civilian orders considerably reduced, and from 40 to 80 per cent of their machinery, which formerly was engaged upon government work, now added to the equipment available to execute this reduced amount of business.

This situation has made it possible for them to accept a great deal more new civilian business, but this is not available at the moment. Operating costs have remained high, but although the mills are willing to sacrifice a part of their profit margin, they have not yet been able to meet the price levels at which buyers are willing to operate. The latter in the meantime are purchasing small lots of goods sufficient to meet their immediate needs, from second-hand dealers, where they have been able to get substantial concessions, sometimes as much as 10 to 15 per cent, from the government price maximums. Thus fortified, they are preparing to wait until market prices come down to much lower levels before attempting to place any contracts in quantity. The mills are pushing deliveries on the orders which still remain on their books unfilled, in an effort to avoid any further ground for cancellations, but in view of the added amount of machinery available, are compelled to consider whether it is better, if new orders are not secured before the present ones are completed, to manufacture goods for their own account to be sold later, or to curtail production for a time until demand improves.

Inquiry for new goods has been better during the last week than it was for weeks past, but in only a few instances did any large amount of business develop, this being principally in staple lawns and voiles. Demand for export is said to be showing signs of improvement, and there is a general sentiment that the dearth of reserve stocks of cotton fabrics will be certain to develop a strong demand just as soon as the uncertainty of the present period is passed and the immediate expectation of radically lower prices is overcome. For this reason the print cloth mills such as those of Fall River are figuring to pile up goods on hand, if necessary, rather than to go much further than they have already gone in the way of price concessions. For the fine, combed yarn fabric plants, however, the piling up of a stock of unsold manufactured goods is a more serious proposition, because of the great amount of money it ties up and the uncertainty as to which of the infinite variety of styles that are turned out is going to prove popular with the trade.

The situation has been still further unsettled by the presentation of a demand for an increase in wages of 15 per cent. The demand was made by the operatives in both Fall River and New Bedford, and is now under consideration by the manufacturers, who are inclined to look askance at the proceeding, in view of the decidedly unfavorable market conditions.

The yarn market has been nearly as inactive, so far as new orders are concerned, as have the cloth markets. Coarse numbers were more in demand than the finer yarns, but even on these it was possible to obtain substantial reductions from the government price levels. Yarn users, however, confined their purchases to what they were compelled to secure for their immediate use, and most of them are seeking still lower prices. As for the finer numbers, the outlook was less favorable, and the business put through was very limited indeed. There was a renewal of inquiry for tire yarns, and in some quarters it is expected that there will be a tremendous increase in this demand in the near future. In

fact, a great many of the spinners, both of carded and combed yarns, look for a heavier demand after the first of the new year, and for that reason are not willing to make as good a price on a long-term contract as they are on one that is for delivery wholly within the next two or three months.

RAILS ARE WEAK  
MARKET FEATURE

Liquidation of securities was resumed yesterday on a large scale on the New York Stock Exchange. Prices receded substantially. Losses ranged from 2 to more than 5 points for many standard issues. Rails were a conspicuously weak feature, although the selling extended throughout the list. The New Liberty 4 1/2 per cent bonds also sold at a new low price. Southern Pacific closed at 97 1/2, a net loss for the day of 4 1/2. Canadian Pacific had a net loss of 3 1/2. Union Pacific 2 1/2, Missouri Pacific 1 1/2, Great Northern preferred 2, St. Paul 2 1/2, Baltimore & Ohio 2 1/2, Atchafalpa 3 1/2, American Beet Sugar 3 1/2, Baldwin 3 1/2, Marine preferred 3 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 6 and Texas Company 3 1/2.

The Boston market declined in sympathy with New York. Swift showing a net loss of 4 1/4 for the session.

## DIVIDENDS

The Seovil Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23.

The Pennsylvania Water & Power Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19.

The Connecticut Power Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 25.

The California Packing Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Nov. 30.

The Packard Motor Car Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Nov. 30.

The Ohio Oil Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share and an extra dividend of \$4.75 a share, both payable Dec. 31. The extra dividend is unchanged.

Directors of Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 22.

The Calumet & Hecla Company's subsidiaries have declared dividends as follows: Osceola \$2.00 a share, Ahmeek \$2.00, Allouez \$1.50, Isle Royale 50 cents, Centennial \$1.00. The Allouez dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 17. The Osceola, Ahmeek, Centennial and Isle Royale dividends are all payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 7.

The announcement of the dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company was an error. The mistake was made through the dividend list of the secretary's office of the New York Stock Exchange where it is explained that the American Telegraph & Cable Company's dividend was sent in on a Western Union blank and because of this the dividend was credited to the Western Union Company on the weekly list.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: Baltimore—W. A. Dixon, of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.; Tour. Charlotte, N. C.—J. B. Ehrd, of Ehrd's, Depue, N. C.; Tour. Cincinnati—Joseph Ginsberg, of W. S. Max Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex. Havana, Cuba—J. Vasquez, of Rublova & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 420. Jacksonville, Fla.—N. Trace, of Julius Trace & Co.; U. S. Keokuk, Iowa—H. W. Hulskamp, of Hulskamp Bros.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—P. P. Beasley, of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour. Nashville, Tenn.—M. Korman, of Korman & Sawyer; U. S. New York—W. A. Egan, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St. New York—H. Schvey; U. S. New York—J. Lapinsky; U. S. New York—T. J. Murphy, of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex. New York—A. H. Ginsberg, of Ginsberg, Gordon & Co.; Essex. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow, of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Richmond, Va.—R. Turpin and R. T. Hancock, of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor, of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex. LEATHER BUYERS Keokuk, Iowa—H. W. Hulskamp, of Hulskamp Bros.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—Pryor N. Smith and J. V. Powers of Smith Briscoe & Co.; Essex. Quebec, Can.—H. Sauve; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Mercantile paper, 60-day bills, 4.73%; commercial 60-day bills on banks; 4.72%; commercial 60-day bills, 4.72%; demand 4.7500; cables, 4.7450. Francs demand, 5.45%; cables, 5.45%. Lire demand, 6.38; cables, 6.35. Rubles demand, 12 1/2; cables 14 nominal. Mexican dollars, 77 1/2. Government bonds heavy; railroad bonds heavy. Time loans strong; 6 bid.

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the week ended Nov. 23, the Boston Bank statement shows cash excess and in federal reserve bank of \$17,503,000, an increase of \$13,089,000 from the previous week.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	55	55	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Am Loco	63 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Smelting	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	81
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Anaconda	65	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Atchafalpa	93 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Bald Loco	75 1/2	75 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Bald Loco	54 1/2	54 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Beth Steel	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Beth S & P	105 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
B R T	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Can Pac	162 1/2	162 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2
Can Lath	61	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58	58	56 1/2	57 1/2
C. M. & St P	47	47	44 1/2	45 1/2
Chi, R. I. & P	26 1/2	26 1/2	25	25 1/2
C. R. I. & P	68	68	66 1/2	67 1/2
C. R. I. & P	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
China	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Corn Products	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Cruible Steel	57 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Erie	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Gen Electric	149 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Gen Motors	125 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Goodrich	55	55	52 1/2	53 1/2
Gt Nor pfd	97	97	94 1/2	95 1/2
Inspiration	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Int Mar	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Int Mar pfd	107 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Max Motor	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mex Pet	160 1/2	160 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Midvale	48	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Mo Pac	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
N. Y. Central	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
N. Pacific	95	95	92 1/2	93 1/2
Pan-Am	107 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Penn	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	43 1/2	43 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Ray Cons	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Rep I & Steel	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
So Pac	102	102 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
So Rwy	29 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Texas Co	184 1/2	184 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2
Union Pacific	130	130 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
U S Steel	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
U S Steel pfd	111 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Union Copper	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Western Union	83 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Wills-Over	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Total sales	984,700 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Ltb 3 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Ltb 4s	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am 2d 4s	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L 1st 4s	98 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
L 2d 4s	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
L 3d 4s	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
L 4th 4s	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Gen 5s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5s	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 19	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Prices				
	Adv	Dec		
Am Tel	103 1/2	103 1/2		
A. A. Chem com	45 1/2	45 1/2		
Am Wool com	45 1/2	45 1/2		
Am Zinc	46 1/2	46 1/2		
Am Zinc pfd	46 1/2	46 1/2		
Arizona com	13 1/2	13 1/2		
A. G. & W. I.	103 1/2	103 1/2		
South Foundry	75 1/2	75 1/2		
Boston Elev	75 1/2	75 1/2		
Boston & Me	31 1/2	31 1/2		
Butte & Sup	118 1/2	118 1/2		
Cal & Ariz	45 1/2	45 1/2		
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	45 1/2		
Copper Range	46 1/2	46 1/2		
Davis Daily	47 1/2	47 1/2		
East Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2		
Fairbanks	65 1/2	65 1/2		
Granby	77 1/2	77 1/2		
Greene-Can	47 1/2	47 1/2		
I Creek com	49 1/2	49 1/2		
Isle Royale	25 1/2	25 1/2		
Lake	12 1/2	12 1/2		
Mass Elev pfd	12 1/2	12 1/2		
Mass Gas	84 1/2	84 1/2		
Mass-Old Colony	3 1/2	3 1/2		
Miami	5 1/2	5 1/2		
Mohawk	55 1/2	55 1/2		
N. Y. N. H. & H	34 1/2	34 1/2		
North Butte	13 1/2	13 1/2		
Old Dominion	13 1/2	13 1/2		
Osceola	56 1/2	56 1/2		
Pond Creek	15 1/2	15 1/2		
Stewart	38 1/2	38 1/2		
Swift & Co	120 1/2	120 1/2		
United Fruit	45 1/2	45 1/2		
United Shoe	45 1/2	45 1/2		
U. S. Smelting	45 1/2	45 1/2		
Utah Cons	8 1/2	8 1/2		

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

(Monday's Market)			
Stocks—	Bid	Asked	
A B C Metal	38c	40c	
Aetna Explos	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Barnett O & G	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Big Ledger	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Calumet ex-div	35c	38c	
Calumet & Jer	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Canada Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Cash Boy	6	7	
Chev Motors	140	150	
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Cons Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Curtiss	14	15	
Emerson	13 1/2	14 1/2	
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Glencore	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Goldfield Cons	21 1/2	23 1/2	
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Hecla Mining	70 1/2	70 1/2	
Houston Oil	70 1/2	70 1/2	
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Jumbo	9 1/2	11 1/2	
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6	
Lake Torp Boat	2	2 1/2	
Magma Cop	29	30	
Marshall	2 1/2	2 1/2	
McKin Dar	48	50	
Merritt	21 1/2	22	
Midwest Oil	106	107	
Midwest Refining	132 1/2	133 1/2	
Okla P & R	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Okmulgee	2	2 1/2	
Peerless	15	16	
Sapula Ref	7	7 1/2	
Sequoyah Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Sinclair Gulf	1 1/2	20	
Standard Motor	8	8 1/2	
Stanton	13 1/2	14	
Submarine Boat	12	13	
Texas	26 1/2	27	
United Motors	33	33 1/2	
Ven Verde Ext	36	37	
Victory Steam	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Wright-Martin	4 1/2	4 1/2	



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## BASEBALL FANS AWAIT MEETINGS

Question of Change in National Commission Will Probably Be Decided by the Two Major League Owners Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Not in a number of years has a piece of baseball news been given to the general public that has created as much discussion as has the announcement made by H. N. Hemphstead, president of the New York Nationals, and H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston Americans, that William H. Taft, former President of the United States, had been invited to become a one-man arbitrator of baseball questions in place of the national commission which has been the "Supreme Court" of baseball ever since its organization.

It has been generally predicted ever since the decision of the national commission in regard to Pitcher Scott Perry was turned aside by the Philadelphia Americans and taken to court, that something would be done in regard to changing the present commission, which consists of two National League men and one American League representative; but that it should have taken the course it has, comes as a big surprise to the followers of this sport in the United States.

There is no denying the fact that baseball affairs have not been handled to the best advantage during the past few years. Differences between the clubs and players, the clubs themselves and the two major leagues have seemed to become more frequent of late, and some of the club owners appear to be realizing that such things are hurting the game in the eyes of the general public and should be stopped. The resigning of J. K. Tener as president of the National League has hurt baseball in the eyes of many fans, as Mr. Tener was regarded as a splendid president and a man who showed that he was working for the best interests of the game. B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, has long been recognized as a very able executive, and it was his splendid ability that made the American League what it has been in the past years, and he has done much to make baseball popular; but there are many followers of the sport, as well as club owners, who believe that Mr. Johnson has not always acted wisely during the past two or three years, and that if baseball is to be put on a firm footing in the future, some drastic changes will have to be made in the way it is being handled, and it is evident that they believe the first step should be to change the present national commission.

While the announcement that Mr. Taft had been approached on the subject came as a big surprise, it is very evident that it was the result of no hasty move on the part of President Hemphstead and President Frazee. The fact that Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh Nationals, states that men had been chosen to approach Mr. Taft on the subject, shows that the plan had been under consideration among some of the major league club owners at least.

It is very doubtful if the general public will know just how all the club owners stand on this question, until after the two leagues have held their annual meetings next month; but from what can be learned at the present time, at least five of the National League clubs will be lined up in favor of Mr. Taft. In addition to President Hemphstead, President F. B. Baker of Philadelphia, President C. H. Ebbets of Brooklyn, President Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, and Fred Mitchell, who is said to be the coming president of the Chicago club, have stated that they would like to see Mr. Taft take the position; while J. A. Heydler, secretary-treasurer of the league, and the man who is expected to succeed J. K. Tener as league president, is quoted as being in favor of the plan.

In the American League, President Frazee of Boston, is very enthusiastic for the plan; but as to how the other owners stand, no accurate statement can be made, with the exception of Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics, and President Ball of St. Louis, who are credited with not being a party to the plan, and stating that if the members of that league want Mr. Taft as sole member of the commission, they will decide so at a meeting.

That Mr. Taft is willing to give the matter consideration, is shown by the fact that he has issued a statement in which he says: "Mr. Hemphstead and Mr. Frazee called on me together, to ask me if I would consider acting as arbitrator between the National and American leagues in matters involving the legal construction of contracts between the leagues and their application to transactions between them as they might arise. I said to them that I did not practice law as an advocate in courts, but that I had acted as arbitrator in several cases. I said that if they would furnish a description of the kind of arbitration in which they wished me to act, and the particular function they wished me to perform, I would consider it and advise them. I could not act except as a judge of law and fact, or in any way take part in the management of their associations. It must be work of a strictly legal character. I said, further, that I wished to consult my brother, Charles, to be assured by him that he had parted with all interest in baseball properties, so that, should I become arbitrator, no question could arise as to my impartiality between parties contending before me."

## REMER BREAKS WALKING MARKS

United States Seven-Mile Champion Batters Time for Eight Miles and Distance for Hour

NEW YORK, New York.—R. F. Remer of the New York Athletic Club, the United States seven-mile walking champion and holder of several local walking records, accomplished the greatest feat of his career this week. He established two new American records in the United War Fund eight-mile handicap walking race held by the Pastime Athletic Club on the Macombs Dam Park track.

The new marks are for eight miles and one hour. The old figures were made by J. B. Clark in 1880 in the Old Madison Square Garden. Remer covered eight miles in 1h. 1m. 34s., clipping 34½s. from the former American figure of 1h. 2m. 8½s. He beat the one hour record by 119 yards by covering seven miles and 1437 yards.

Remer started from scratch with E. W. Renz, a team mate, and finished in twelfth position, but he was timed separately and his records will pass muster. His performances were attested to by a number of well-known sporting men, who will sign affidavits as to the accuracy of the new marks. The timers were Christopher Dalton, John Walsh and Prosper Clust, all expert timers.

## MINOR ELEVENS AT GREAT LAKES

Naval Training Station Athletic Authorities Have Had League of Football Teams Which Has Proved to Be Very Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT LAKES, Illinois.—Although the Great Lakes Naval Training Station is represented in every branch of athletics by strong teams, the athletic authorities have not neglected that phase of athletic competition which corresponds to the intramural activity of colleges and universities. Great Lakes' representative football squad has been composed of over 40 players, but naturally there have been far more than two score of gridiron devotees in a naval encampment of 45,000 men. Consequently an inter-regiment league of 15 teams was formed, and conducted upon the same lines that the baseball play was held.

The regiments and schools which entered competition for the football cup of Great Lakes were: the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and eleventh regiments; signal, quartermaster, gunners' mate, yeoman, coxswain, radio, and hospital schools; Camp Luce and the aviation camp.

Each of these 15 teams has averaged a squad personnel of 20 men, which gave a total of 300 men who have been playing football at Great Lakes, exclusive of the main squad. The teams have been coached by erstwhile college players, who, because of their age or some other reason, have discontinued active competition.

The article of football played has indeed been of real quality, as every team has as a nucleus some players who formerly saw university service. On the aviation squad might be found O'Connor, University of Alabama, and Boise Potthoff, Washington University; playing with the radio team, Fred Hammes, Michigan A. C.; on the hospital school squad, Leo Phohl, erstwhile Wabash College player. Six members of last year's Illinois Wesleyan College team have been scattered through the regimental league.

The strength of these teams can best be shown by the schedule, outside of the regimental competition, which was arranged for the public works team or the eleventh regiment. Manager Dean Leffer announced the following games: Nov. 9—Center College at Danville, Kentucky; 16—University of Detroit at Detroit, Michigan; 23—Scott Field at St. Louis, Missouri; 28—Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana; 30—University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas.

The games are officiated by members of the main squad who also aid the team coaches in instructing the players. Chief Yeoman William McClellan, University of West Virginia, a halfback on the station team, has had active charge of the league and arranged the schedule. The games are arranged so as to give each regiment an opportunity to see at least one game each week.

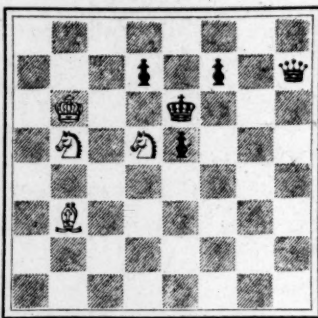
Lieutenant McReavy, coach of the main squad, keeps an eye on the regimental players and has installed an efficacious scouting system whereby the minor elevens are ever under surveillance. If any player shows unusual ability, he is drafted to the main string and given an opportunity to make the big team.

Furthermore, this league has proven an educating factor in sports. Thousands of bluejackets, who had never been interested in gridiron competition, have become enthusiastic over it. Entire regiments march to the stands to cheer for their players. At each game the regimental bands are in attendance to enliven matters, and cheer leaders are appointed by the regimental commanders. Were it not for the fact that the thousands of spectators are clothed in navy blue and wear little white hats, a visitor would believe that two rival schools were contesting.

The season will probably last until early in December with the Camp Luce, public works and radio schools apparently the most strongly represented.

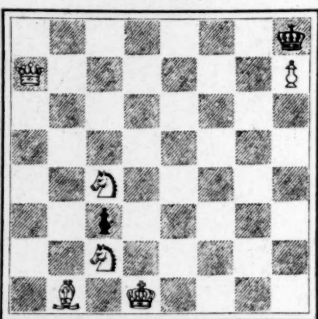
## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 3  
By W. A. Shinkman  
Black 5 pieces



White 4 pieces  
White mates in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 4  
Author unknown  
Black 2 pieces



White 6 pieces  
White mates in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

- (Heathcote) R at B5-Kt5  
White K-K4 K-B2  
Black K-K5 K-Q or K-Q3  
Q mates accordingly.
- (Unknown) White K-K4 K-B2  
Black K-K5 K-Q or K-Q3  
Q mates accordingly.

### NOTES

Boris Kostic, the Serbian master, having lately played through two tournaments without the loss of a game, is being urged to try his skill in a match with Capablanca. He won the Western United States Championship and finished second to Capablanca in New York, drawing both his games with the Cuban. Incidentally, the last four games between these two have been drawn, the other two occurring in the Rice Memorial Tournament in 1916.

The sixty-sixth winter season of the City of London Chess Club will open Nov. 26, with four cup tournaments, known as The Crastineau, Mocatta, Russell and Barret cups. There will be several prizes in each.

The recent games of the New York Tournament will shortly be published in book form by the American Chess Bulletin at one dollar per volume.

The Manhattan Chess Club will start its championship tournament on Nov. 30.

The following game was contested in the first round of the New York tourney between Capablanca and Marshall, and for the first time in his brilliant chess career the young Cuban was pressed for time. The American champion by the sacrifice of a pawn gained a powerful attack, which required the most careful manipulation on the part of Capablanca to stave off defeat for a final victory.

CAPABLANCA  
White  
1 P-K4  
2 Kt-KB3  
3 B-Kt5  
MARSHALL  
Black  
1 P-K4  
2 Kt-KB3  
3 P-QR3

This move was introduced by Morphy and, like most of his play, is considered sound today.

4 B-R4 Kt-B3  
5 Castles B-K2  
6 R-K  
KtP is also considered good here.

Here Kt-B3 is the most usual continuation.  
6 B-Kt3 P-QK4  
7 P-B3 Castles

This seems the move responsible for Black's opportunity of the pawn sacrifice and attack, which against a more resourceful antagonist would have been fatal.

8 P-Q4  
Marshall evidently thought that the coming attack would be worth the King's Pawn which this move relinquishes.

9 PXP KtXP  
10 KtXP KtXP  
11 RxBt Kt-B3  
12 R-K B-Q3  
13 P-KR3 Kt-Kt5

This move, while opening many possibilities, proves unsound. Black has a fine position at this juncture; possibly had he built his attack more slowly by B-K2 he might in the end have at least compensated for the loss of the pawn. White cannot take the Kt on account of

14 P-Kt Q-R5  
15 P-Kt5 RXP (Kt5)  
16 PxB RXP  
17 K-B RXP  
18 Q-B2 B-R6+ and wins  
19 Q-B3 Q-R5

Still another line of play here would have been P-KR4, for if White play

15 QxR Q-B5  
16 Q-K2 B-Kt2  
17 Q-K2 B-K5 with a winning position  
18 P-Q4 KtXP

Having gone thus far, Black cannot retreat, he must win quickly or be beaten, and Marshall, apparently realizing this, conducts the next ten moves in his own vigorous style, which makes improvement hard, even by analysis.

16 R-K2 B-KKt5  
17 PxB B-R7+  
18 K-B B-Kt6  
19 RxBt Q-R5+  
20 K-B2 RXP  
21 B-Q2 B-R5  
22 Q-R3 QR-K+  
23 Q-K3 Q-B8+  
24 K-B3

This is the beginning of the end; the

White King has reached his haven, and from now on White begins to attack, in a true Capablanca style.

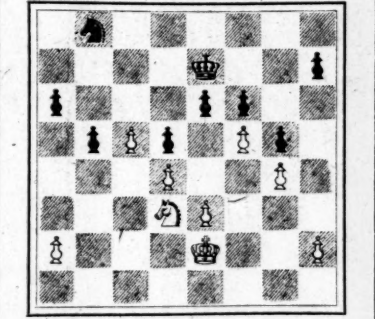
24 P-Kt5 B-R7  
25 Q-B3 Q-Kt5  
26 B-Q3 P-B4  
27 PXP BXP  
28 P-QKt4 B-Q3  
29 P-R4 P-QR4  
30 PxBt PXP  
31 R-R6 B-Kt5  
32 KtXP B-Kt6  
33 P-Kt6 BxKt  
34 BxB P-R3  
35 P-Kt7

This is really the end, although Black struggles a few more moves.

35 R-K6  
36 BxP+ RxB  
37 P-Kt8 (Q+) K-R2  
38 RxB+ Resigns

It seems pathetic for a Black game, starting with such promise to end in defeat, still it can only be said that to beat Capablanca the play must be absolutely sound. This game might well be entitled "The attack that failed."

Position study; from an actual game.  
Black 9 pieces



White 9 pieces  
White played and won.

## SIDELINES

Forward passing was very popular in the Great Lakes-Annapolis game Saturday. Great Lakes had five successful ones in seven tries and Annapolis had three out of four work well.

When Great Lakes defeated Annapolis, Saturday, it was the second time that a team coached by Gilmore Doble had lost a game. The other time was last fall when West Virginia defeated the Midshipmen, 7 to 0.

W. J. Murray, quarterback on the Harvard varsity eleven of 1916, may play for Harvard against Brown on Saturday as he hopes to get released from his naval duties at Newport News, Virginia, early this week.

Pennsylvania has evened up for the defeat Swarthmore administered to it a few weeks ago. Saturday the Red and Blue won 13 to 7. Swarthmore scored its touchdown when Frank picked up a fumble and ran about 80 yards.

A fumbled ball was the chief factor in winning at least two football games Saturday. Ellison made his great run against Annapolis after picking up a fumble and both of the touchdowns made by Harvard against Boston College were from fumbles.

Defeating Chicago 29 to 0 after Michigan had defeated the Maroons by a score of only 13 to 0 would seem to give the University of Illinois the best claim to the Western Conference championship, especially as the Illini have played four members of the "Big Ten" while Michigan has been able to play only one.

It isn't very often that the same player gets away for two 80-yard runs which result in touchdowns, as was the case with Smith of Wisconsin, Saturday, and curiously enough a fumble did not figure in either play. The first time he ran from a kick formation and the second time he intercepted a forward pass.

There was certainly a big surprise that Brown sprang on Dartmouth Saturday. It was of course known that neither college had a team up to standard, but reports from the two training camps seemed to indicate that the contest would be at least close, with Dartmouth appearing to be a shade the stronger eleven. The preliminary defeats which Brown took must have developed her greatly.

## ANNAPOLIS MAY PLAY PITTSBURGH AT HOME

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.—In refusing permission for the Annapolis Academy football team to play a game with the University of Pittsburgh, in New York early in December for the benefit of the United War Work fund, Admiral E. W. Eberle, superintendent of the academy, said Monday that he was not opposed to the game being played on the academy grounds, and that admission could be charged. He said that he was opposed to the brigade of midshipmen leaving Annapolis.

The midshipmen team will rest for a few days and if a game with Pittsburgh is arranged, will continue training. The game, if played, will take place on either Dec. 7 or 14.

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## WOMEN STUDENTS TO HAVE SPORTS

University of Wisconsin Launches a Full Program for Women on Monday in Which No Specialization Will Be Encouraged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wisconsin.—The physical education department at the University of Wisconsin launched a full program of sports on Monday. All women students who have satisfactorily passed their physical examinations are required to take at least one sport each semester, and women who have failed to pass their physical test are required to take work in the corrective department, which is in charge of Miss Mary McKee.

Though greatly handicapped by the taking over of the woman's building for barracks for S. A. T. C. men, the athletic department has arranged for temporary headquarters for the different sports.

There will not be any swimming the coming year, on account of the pool being used by S. A. T. C. men. The bowling alleys, now being used to lodge soldiers, will be unavailable the coming winter. The athletic department has, however, rented a private bowling alley for the women students for the coming season, and bowling will be continued as usual.

General athletics have never been so popular with women at the university as they are today. To allow every woman to take an active part in at least one sport, the athletic department has ruled that no specialization will be encouraged, and that every woman will be coached so she can make at least one team. "We have no use for specialization, or what is called professionalism," said Miss Henrietta Brown, in charge of athletics at the university. "We aim to make every woman proficient so she will be able to make at least one of the teams. It is in the entire student body we are interested, and not in a few specialized athletes."

Woman's sports include the following: Baseball, indoor and outdoor, basketball, archery, bowling, hockey, tennis, rowing, field and track, apparatus work, outing work, including hiking, coasting, skating, skiing and tennis.

Beside giving the mentioned sports, the physical education department has a course for teachers in playground and recreational leadership, and training for physical education and athletic directors.

There are about 200 women taking basketball. Miss Brown is in charge of this sport. Class teams are required to play a tournament each year for the championship, and the winning team is awarded class numerals.

Indoor baseball and hockey are in charge of Miss J. M. Gray; Miss M. L. Cairns has charge of bowling, Miss M. A. Brownell of outdoor work and archery, and Miss C. Small is in charge of tennis.

Tennis is one of the most popular sports with the students. The university has provided 15 tennis courts, five of which are for the exclusive use of women. Class teams hold tournaments, and the best players are chosen for the varsity team. Members of the championship team are awarded class numerals.

Archery has proved more popular with women students during the last two years than ever before. Shooting is done on a range at Camp Randall. The sport is held during fall and spring months.

Only two women students have been granted "W" by the Woman's Athletic Association this year. They are: Julia Post '19 and Phyllis Hamilton '20. Two more "Ws" will be awarded today to Rachel Chadwick '19 and Dorothy Haessler '20.

To increase sports and outdoor activities among university women, the physical education department, in conjunction with the Woman's Ath-

letic Association, organized the Outing Club in the spring of 1917. Only women who have a weighted average of over 77 per cent for the preceding semester, and who have completed more than 25 hours of prescribed athletic work are eligible for membership in the organization. Hours may be counted in the following activities: skating, horseback riding, bicycling, roller skating, boating, skiing, coasting, and the chairmanship of any sport is counted for three hours.

## GLASGOW RANGERS DROP FIRST POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow Rangers dropped their first point in the Scottish Association Football League on Oct. 26, much to the surprise of football enthusiasts, who expected them to do more than draw with Motherwell on their own ground. Neither side was able to score, and the Motherwell side can claim some credit for stopping a set of forwards who have scored 26 goals in 10 matches.

The Celtic side, next to the Rangers in the competition, piled up the goals against Dumbarton, winning by 5 to 0. Passing to the other end of the table, the Hibernians deserve special mention for their first success this season. They beat the Airdrieonians by 2 to 1. Partick Thistle were very smart on the ball at Kilmarnock and won by 3 to 0. The amateur Queen's Park team just lost to Third Lanark by the odd goal in seven. Other results were:

Clyde 4, Heart of Midlothian 2.  
Falkirk 4, Ayr United 4.  
Academicals 3, St. Mirren 2.  
Greenock Morton 2, Clydebank 2.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Camp Dix defeated the Mincola aviation eleven at Brooklyn, Sunday, 12 to 0.

Alexander Smith and Gilbert Nicholls defeated Oswald Kirby and T. V. Bermingham, 1 up, in a four-ball exhibition golf match on the links of the Wykagyl Country Club, Sunday.

The soccer eleven representing the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company of Brooklyn, vanquished the team of the New York Football Club by 3 goals to 1 in the second round of the Southern New York State Football Association at Lenox Oval.

## SCOTTISH RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Edinburgh Academy Rugby Football XV were defeated by Edinburgh University Services XV on Oct. 26 by 17 points to 0. The Merchiston pack overwhelmed Glenalmond and their side won by 3 goals and 4 tries to 0; and Loretto also won without difficulty against Craigard ex-secondary schoolboys 2 tries to 0. Glasgow High School and Watson's college did not play as announced.

## GEORGIA CANCELS GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Word has been received by the University of Pennsylvania from Georgia School of Technology that the military authorities have denied permission to their team for their proposed trip North to play Pennsylvania on Dec. 7. Negotiations are under way to fill this vacancy, and Penn's schedule may be continued into December. Otherwise, it will end with the Thanksgiving Day game against Dartmouth.

## WOMAN AS COUNTY CLERK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Mrs. Clara A. Rodger of Richmond Hill has the distinction of serving as county clerk for Queens, an office for which she was defeated at the recent election. She was appointed by Governor Whitman to fill out the unexpired term of a man who was removed from office, and will serve until Jan. 1, when her successful rival will take over the position.

## NICHOLLS AND SMITH WINNERS

Defeat Kerrigan and McLean in Best Ball Match for War Benefit at Cherry Valley Club

NEW YORK, New York.—Alexander Smith and Gilbert Nicholls defeated Thomas Kerrigan and George McLean in a benefit golf match Saturday on the links of the Cherry Valley Club. The two winners played with all their erstwhile brilliancy, never losing a hole during the match proper and finishing by 7 and 6.

The previous fine golf displayed by Kerrigan and McLean, who are the Sivanoy and Great Neck professionals respectively, caused them to be looked upon as favorites in the match, the proceeds of which went to the United War Work Campaign funds. However, Smith and Nicholls far outplayed them, having a best ball of 69 for the round, 34 out and 35 back, as against 76 for the opposition.

Nicholls was especially good in the early stages. It was he who got the jump on the other side by bringing off quite a putt on the first green for a 3, a stroke under par. His side won the third hole, thereby becoming 2 up. At the fourth he chipped in a mashie shot from the edge of the green, getting a 4.

After the turn it was only a matter of a short time when Nicholls and Smith settled all doubts by winning the tenth and twelfth holes in 4 each, Smith getting 4 at the twelfth. They played the bye holes, and at the thirteenth, Nicholls' ball landed on the roadway in such a bad lie that it cost him two strokes and he took 7 for the hole. At the next he had an indifferent drive, and he needed 5. He had the round in 77, Smith being two strokes behind him. The best ball card follows:

Nicholls and Smith—  
Out ..... 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—34  
McLean and Kerrigan—  
Out ..... 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—39  
Nicholls and Smith—  
In ..... 4 4 4 4 3 3—35—69  
McLean and Kerrigan—  
In ..... 5 4 5 4 3 4 4 3—37—76

## LAND FOR USE OF SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Montana.—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company will prepare logged-off land in this State for the use of returned soldiers.

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## RANGE LAW MEETS MUCH OPPOSITION

## Saskatchewan Municipality Wants to Have Province Revert to Former Plan of Local Option

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan—Legislation passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature which declares that Northern Saskatchewan shall be a country of free range and withdraws from the municipalities the right they have enjoyed for the last 10 years to declare whether they shall have free or open range, is causing considerable comment. The Rural Municipality of Buckland has attempted to induce the Provincial Minister of Agriculture to revert to the system of allowing the municipalities to suit their particular needs but without success.

For the municipality the following arguments were advanced: The municipality is a bush country where clearing land and cultivating has been costly, and the settlers have adopted the close range system and fenced under that condition. Most of the cultivated land has not been fenced and such as is fenced does not meet the requirements of a legal fence. That is, the fencing will keep in animals accustomed to close range but will not keep out animals accustomed to open range. The additional expense of fencing cultivated land and of strengthening pasture fences to suit the new conditions of open range, it is said, is a prohibitive expense, yet if it is not undertaken it is useless to sow unfenced land to grain, as under open range the crops are likely to be destroyed.

Another objection cited is that in cases where fences are erected, trails will be cut off and the municipality thus obliged to construct roads, which from the nature of the country is expensive. It is further argued that if stock is allowed to roam at large, as will be the case under open range, the hay lands will not provide anything for winter feed and the question of winter feed will become acute and force many settlers to sell off their herds.

Answering these arguments, Mr. Motherwell, provincial Minister of Agriculture, says that the free range area under consideration comprises about one-half of the province and fully one-sixth of the settled portion, all of which is peculiarly adapted to live-stock raising. He argues that grain prices will drop after the war is over, fairly rapidly, but that live-stock prices will remain high for years to come and that this was justification for trying to encourage the live-stock industry, which has been neglected in the past in favor of grain growing. It was impossible to give much encouragement to stockmen so long as municipal herd laws prevented the free ranging of stock, as experience had shown that the average animals, whether beef or dairy, did not bring so much profit by 25 per cent when fenced as when running at large.

In the area from Yorkton on the Manitoba boundary to Alberta on the west there were, says Mr. Motherwell, about 50 municipalities affected by the proposed change, of which six or seven might be inconvenienced. He would not favor leaving those inconvenienced to regulate their own herd laws because close range districts here and there in a free range territory would cut the range up so badly as to render open range useless. The municipal unit was too small to permit of it regulating the range question.

## APARTMENT HOUSES OPPOSED BY EXPERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—Addressing the Great War Veterans Association, Mr. Thomas Adams, town-planning expert of the Dominion Conservation Commission, said that the necessity for house-building in Canada is even greater than in Great Britain, and demobilization and immigration would intensify the slum conditions unless all the governments, civic, provincial and federal, combined to secure a solution of the problem before it became too deeply rooted. He denounced the building of apartment houses in the downtown districts for homes of working men, as these buildings rapidly deteriorated in character, their rent was prohibitive, and their upkeep was too expensive.

Hon. W. D. McPherson expressed regret that the various municipalities had not taken advantage of the provincial government's scheme to relieve the situation by setting aside \$2,000,000 for loans to building companies and others desiring to build homes.

Sir John Willison said that he thought the Dominion Government should vote at least \$10,000,000 to insure proper housing for the whole population.

## CANADA'S POTATO CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the Canada Food Board, the Dominion has close upon 30,000,000 bushels of potatoes for exportation. This information is contained in a statement which says that a revised estimate of the Canadian potato crop, from figures in possession of the Canada Food Board, shows an exportable surplus in six provinces of 28,343,000 bushels over all requirements for domestic use and seedling. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario have no surplus. On the contrary, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Manitoba show a remarkable surplus of 24,500,000 bushels. The balance of 3,933,000 bushels is in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia.

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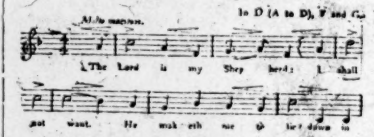
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## M. LUCIEN GUITRY IN HIS NEW COMEDY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—"Like son, like father," might well be the motto of the Guityrs. For encouraged by the example of his son, Sacha Guityr, Lucien Guityr has also resolved to enrich the modern French theater with comedies which should be the very expression of that skeptical indulgence with which he regards life in general. Unlike Sacha Guityr, whose inimitable fancy and light philosophy is seen at its best in that "genre mûfle" of which he is the creator and chief protagonist, Lucien Guityr prefers to turn his attention to the unraveling of certain familiar situations which present many foreseen complications. He is also particularly fond of bills which call up images of a homelike character, such as "Grand-Père" and "L'archevêque et ses fils."

The latter comedy, presented recently at the Porte St. Martin Theater, introduces us to a typically French bourgeois family. M. Larchevêque, a wealthy manufacturer, has two sons, Maurice and Jacques. Maurice, the black sheep of the family, proves himself thoroughly unworthy of belonging to the Larchevêque firm, which was founded in 1818. He conceives of life as an uninterrupted succession of pleasures, and gets into such scrapes that his father has almost banished him from home, with a monthly allowance of 300 francs.

Maurice, however, who is only 24, can hardly live a very gay life on such a meager income. But he is ingenious, in fact dangerously so, for his ingenuity leads him to steal and pawn the pearl necklace of a young actress, who has modestly called herself Adrienne Lecouvreur. In order to exonerate him in the eyes of the public and to prepare his hero for the glorious rôle he will naturally play in the second and third acts, when war will have broken out, M. Guityr has taken care to specify that Maurice only had recourse to this ungentlemanly action because he absolutely needed 5000 francs to pay a debt of honor to a man with whom he was going to fight a duel. Of course, Maurice is arrested, but when Adrienne discovers who the thief is she immediately withdraws her accusation. Maurice is released, but only temporarily, for being endowed with a hasty temper he thoughtlessly fired on the policeman who arrested him, and thus rendered himself guilty of "outrage to public authority," which, as everybody knows, is a very serious thing, indeed!

When the second act begins, the war has been in progress for several years. Larchevêque père has been conscientiously and patriotically earning millions with war products; Jacques, the good son, has found no better nor safer way of serving his country than in becoming manager of a large hospital. Maurice is a deserter, for he has managed to escape from prison and reach Italy. All his stage family is convinced that he has deserted, but the public guesses that this sympathetic scapegoat will turn up a trump.

He does reappear in the second act, with his breast bearded with the most glorious decorations. Maurice has enlisted in the Foreign Legion and has become a hero. His family welcomes him with enthusiasm, but he soon realizes how different he is from his satisfied parents and complacent brother. He owes a large debt of gratitude to Adrienne Lecouvreur and resolves to marry her. His uncle, an artist, who seems particularly fond of startling situations, supports him in this matrimonial plan, which, to say the least of it, greatly disconcerts the Larchevêque family. The artist uncle even waxes eloquent and launches forth in long, vibrant tirades on the rights of poets, and insists that all civilians should meekly yield to the slightest wish of their military brethren. One civilian, however, has no idea of yielding. This is Adrienne, who flatly refuses the honor of becoming a member of the respectable Larchevêque family, preferring to marry a millionaire whom she loves, or rather, perhaps, who loves her. Maurice marries a nice little bourgeoisie cousin of his with whom he will be perfectly happy, and thus the highly respectable traditions of the Larchevêques will not be disturbed.

The story is almost commonplace, yet the three acts abound in charming details and observations and all the characters are depicted with a consummate art. M. Lucien Guityr possesses the knack of discovering the word which best reveals a character; and this is also one of the principal traits of his son, Sacha Guityr. The part of Philippe Larchevêque, the artist uncle, is played by M. Lucien Guityr himself, and he carries his whole audience with him in the scene in which he declares the love of the country for its heroic defenders.

The other Larchevêque brother is represented by M. Joffre, who excels in character drawing, and whose innumerable creations at the Vaudeville in the works of Hervieu, Donnay, Guinon, remain pure works of art. Louis Gauthier, though still a brilliant "jeune premier," seems to experience a certain difficulty in expressing the juvenile ardor of Maurice. Jeanne Desclous in the part of the little "théâtreuse," Adrienne Lecouvreur, depicts the mental phases of the character with much natural simplicity.

In short, "L'archevêque et ses fils" is a blending of human elegance, candor, and ruse, which M. Lucien Guityr has employed with great discrimination whilst expressing all the different shades of the situation with his incomparable dramatic genius. Sacha Guityr will certainly approve of his father.

## LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Oct. 18).—Dr. Distin Maddick's theater, The Scala, is to reopen, with Mr. F. J. Nettlefold as lessee. The Scala is on the site of the old Prince of Wales Theater where the Bancrofts began their successful management. Recently it has been used as a cinema house.

Mr. Bernard Hislin will produce at Eastbourne a four-act romantic drama entitled "His Royal Happiness." Mr. Hislin has also a play by Capt. Cecil Armstrong, called "Home Service."

Miss Doris Keane will give a special matinee of "Roxana" at the Lyric for Lady Paget's "Our Day" fund.

To celebrate the centenary of the "Old Vic," there will be played a scene from a melodrama called "Simon Lee, or the Murder of Five Fines," a scene from "Sheddan Knowles," a tragedy "Virginity" as played at the "Vic" by Macready in 1834; a scene from "Othello" as played by Cobham and Keane; and scenes from several of the operas.

"The Luck of the Nays" has celebrated its one hundredth performance at the Queen's; "Nurse Benson" will be played for the one hundred and fiftieth time on Oct. 28 at the Globe; at the New, "The Chinese Puzzle" will reach its one hundred and fiftieth performance on Nov. 5; and on Oct. 30 "Chu Chin Chow" will have been played a thousand times.

At the Shakespeare, Liverpool, there will be a 30 weeks' season of grand opera beginning on Boxing Day.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, and Mr. B. Yeats are lecturing on Sunday evenings at the Abbey Theater, Dublin.

Sacha Guityr, the author of "Sleeping Partners," has written a new drama, "The Archbishop and His Son." It will be played in Paris by Guityr and his son Lucien. The relationship is the same in the play as it is in private life. Mr. Seymour Hicks, who appeared with such success in "Sleeping Partners," will some time or other be seen in another play by the same author at St. Martin's Theater.

## "THE BETROTHAL," BY MAETERLINCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Maeterlinck's "The Betrothal," fairy play in 12 scenes, English version by Teixeira de Mattos, incidental music for small orchestra by Delamater; presented for the first time on any stage at the Shubert Theater, New York City, under the direction of Winthrop Ames, with Theodore Spiering as conductor, evening of Nov. 18, 1918. Principals in the cast:

Tyttyl ..... Reginald Sheffield  
Destiny ..... Maurice Cass  
The Miser ..... Cecile Yapp  
The Great Ancestor ..... Augustin Duncan  
Gaffer Tyl ..... Wallis Clark  
Daddy Tyl ..... Henry Travers  
Light ..... Edith Wynne Matthison  
Joy ..... Gladys Martin  
Myltyl ..... Betty Hillborne  
Milette ..... Boots Wooster  
Jalline ..... Winifred Leishin  
Almette ..... Gladys Collins  
Roselle ..... May George  
Roselle ..... June Walker  
Roselle ..... Flora Sheffer  
Granny Tyl ..... Lillian Ross  
Grandchild ..... Alice Owen  
Youngest child ..... George Wolcott  
Littlest child ..... Jane Thompson  
Mummy Tyl ..... Ethel Brandt

NEW YORK, New York.—Let nobody hereafter complain because the stage manager dominates the theater of today. For on the authority of one of the foremost dramatists of the times, no reason for complaint exists. The author, who in "Pelléas and Mélisande" went down to the bottom of the business of writing a play for actors, has now accepted the modern theory of the stage and has turned out a play, "The Betrothal," a sequel to "The Blue Bird," which, instead of being made for actors, is made for the man who directs them. Instead of conceiving his cast as a group of individualities, he has thought of it as a social organism, its protagonist not being a person in costume at the footlights, but a man in a black coat behind the scenes. Maeterlinck, that is to say, has written his latest work for Winthrop Ames, acknowledging that the manager-protagonist idea is the correct idea for the Twentieth Century.

This idea, when carried out in a thorough way, from the moment the keel of the drama is laid until the launching, unquestionably has great advantages both to the author, who wants to speak a message, and to the public, which desires to hear it. Under such a state of things, the playwright has the whole range of dramatic material in his hands. He has to take no thought about the proportions of the rôles. He can use characters and can set them aside when use for them is over. He is free to express himself as he chooses. He does not have to give his whole attention, when planning his piece, to providing opportunities for the leading players to exploit their talents in public. In turn, he can get right straight at the author's thought. It does not have to deduct from its impression of the performance any irrelevancies and superfluities which the actor may put in, by way of interpretation.

Freedom and elasticity, then, Maeterlinck gained by preparing his play for the manager, instead of for the actors. Relieved of the formalities of structure which seem to inhere in drama that is written around the characters, he was able to elaborate an extensive system of scenes, which for the purposes of his story was quite necessary. What he desired to do, was to take his hero, the youthful Tyttyl, through a land of fantasy, where every little while a new set of experiences was to be represented. For the lad, from the moment when his slumbers are med-

dled with by his fairy godmother, until he is awakened out of his dreaming by Mummy's knock on the door, must visit a miser's cave, must be entertained in the abode of his ancestors, must dance at the fairy ball and must go to see the place in the Milky Way where his future children live—a program that allows no time for the portraiture developments of actor-drama.

In point of message, the new piece is concerned with no profound or baffling philosophical questions. It can be taken as a discussion of the doctrine of the freedom of the will; its theme is man's right to choose as he wishes; and many a shrewd remark does the fairy, as well as the fairy's successor halfway along in the play, Light, make upon good and bad choosing. But philosophy has no more serious place in "The Betrothal" than politics have in "Gulliver's Travels." To grown-up people, Maeterlinck telling the adventures of Tyttyl, like Swift telling those of Gulliver, is a satirist. To children—well, we must wait and see how the piece fares at the Shubert Theater in the holiday season before we can tell what it means to them.

The author's satirical touch is by no means confined to his dialogue. His skill at dramaturgy is too great to make it necessary for him to rely solely upon words for his effects. That personage in the play, Destiny, who at first seems likely to dictate which of the girls Tyttyl shall take, the personage who is always at the front when the procession starts and who imperiously orders those arrangements to be carried out that Light has already determined upon, the personage who in the course of the journey of the woodcutter's boy and the butcher's, the beggar's, the miller's and the innkeeper's daughters, shrinks from a giant to a pygmy and finally to an infant, is an answer to the question whether men's wills are free or not; and is an answer in the theater's proper way, to the eye.

Mr. Ames, in preparing the piece for the stage, must have found the selection of artists as difficult as Tyttyl finds the choice of a sweetheart. The play which he is producing this winter depends for its plausibility on a sympathetic handling by the performers of certain brief passages in which fancy and imagination are called into significant play. A number of such passages fall to Mrs. Martin as the fairy godmother and to Miss Matthison as Light. The most important of all of them, perhaps, falls to Mr. Duncan, as the Great Ancestor. Without an artist of first-rate skill in this part, the whole illusion of "The Betrothal" as a dream would break down; but with a man of Mr. Duncan's ability in speech and action taking it, this difficult scene comes to a good conclusion; and, moreover, a mood gets established which assures a satisfactory outcome for the following scene of the abode of the children in the Milky Way.

The performers in all the parts are admirable, including every one of the young women who represent those six shades of temper and disposition, Milette, Belline, Jalline, Almette, Roselle and Rosarella. Lastly, mention should be made of the artist who represents Joy, the girl on whom the choice of Tyttyl, the ancestors and the children ultimately falls.

Mr. Ames' stage settings, designed for him by Herbert Paus, give a background of color and atmosphere by means of light rather than paint, and they are all of high pictorial value. Music might be imagined which would have more illustrative meaning than Mr. Delamater's; but illustration is not, of course, a necessary office of incidental music in a play. Edward German's music for Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" mirrors the feeling of the text, without too particularly reproducing its incidents. Mr. Delamater's music for "The Betrothal," written for theater orchestra, may be taken as doing the same thing, was well played on the opening night.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Pieces new to New York, opening engagements this week, include: "By Pigeon Post," at the Cohan Theater; "The Little Brother," with Walker, Whiteside, at the Belmont Theater; "A Place in the Sun," with Orman Trevor and Cyril Harcourt, at the Cohan; and "Oh, My Dear," the sixth annual musical comedy production at the Princess.

At the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier last week, Mr. Copeau's players presented the younger Dumas, "La Femme de Claude," with Mme. van Doren as the conscienceless wife, with Mr. Dullin as Claude Ruper, the inventor of an epoch-making cannon, and with Mr. Millet as Cantagrac, the secret agent of the Prussians. To attend a performance was to take a walk through the gallery in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in which hang the military paintings describing the Franco-Prussian War, but with a difference in the effect. For the play has lost its power to thrill, while the pictures still retain their interest of color and action. The artists who appeared in the two principal rôles are the strongest pair in the French company; but nothing they did could possibly interest anybody in the once famous characters of Césarine and Claude. The wiles and stratagems of Césarine originate nowhere, tend nowhere. The silliness of Claude has neither rise nor growth. It just is. His settlement of the quarrel between himself and his wife with a rifle shot might as well have come at the beginning as at the end. The only figure that has any human appeal left is the spy, who wants to get hold of the diagrams of Claude's invention. He is in the play with a purpose. For that, one can be interested in him.

The French Theater this week offers Molière's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" and de Banville's "Gringoire," as a double bill.

## BERNSTEIN ON DRAMA AND THE BOX-OFFICE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Much has been written and said lately about the revival of the French theater under the influence of war, and much curiosity exists in the world of arts and letters to see which of the many and contradictory predictions will be realized. Opinions differ widely on this subject; some maintain the most discreet silence, others do not hesitate to make the wildest and often unjustified speculations.

M. Henry Bernstein, the great French dramatist, whose works "Israël," "Le Voleur," "Le Secret," "L'Élévation," have placed him at the head of the modern theatrical movement in France, recently expressed his views on the situation of the French theater at the present



M. Henry Bernstein

time to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Concerning the influence the war will or will not exert on the French theater, Henry Bernstein was very reserved. "It is impossible to make predictions," he declared. "How can one foresee the different phases which may appear from one moment to the other? However, one can safely say that the theater will always comprise two groups—artists and non-artists. The first will be true to their ideal and will reach out toward the truth. The latter will only try for what is easiest. I have an overwhelming faith in the victory of the Allies, and I believe that after the war, the French theater will enter upon a period of joyousness and prosperity. And if there then exist any real dramatic authors, they will benefit by the situation."

"One must, however, recognize that just at present, as has so often been the case throughout the ages, everything is being done to nullify the efforts of artists. A regular crusade is being undertaken against the 'triangular' play, under the pretense that it upsets the foreign public. I would ask, however, are French authors supposed to work for other countries, and in that case should they write those 'detective' plays or 'musical comedies' which obtain so much success in other countries, and also, he said, in France? I should say that the task of the French theater, which is by far the richest in the world just at present, is to undertake the artistic education of the foreign public!"

"It is a long time," continued M. Bernstein, reflectively, "since the French theater enjoyed a period so rich in talent as have been the last 30 years. Just count up. There are Porto-Riche, Curiel, Fabre, Bataille, Maeterlinck, Donnay, Capus, Rostand, Sacha Guityr, Courteline, Claudel, Fiers and Caillavet. All the varied manifestations of French dramatic art are represented by this Pleiad of brilliant authors. It is an undeniable fact that the French theater of the period before the war was infinitely richer and more artistic than that of the period which immediately preceded it."

"Unfortunately, and one cannot deplore the fact too deeply, this unique development of talent did not find a corresponding development in the art of acting. This is owing largely to the fact that we do not possess any great stage managers, or, as I should rather express it, any great 'theatrical' men. Of course, I except Antoine, whose domain in any case is very limited. Just at present we are in the hands of 'primaires.' The public is so good-natured that it allows itself to be easily imposed upon. If a man has an idea for a new stage setting and makes his actors display their acrobatic talents on a staircase, the public is satisfied, and does not strive to ascertain whether the manager possesses the slightest understanding of the text he has undertaken to interpret."

"I repeat," continued M. Bernstein gravely, "that we are at the mercy of 'illettrés.' Of course, I am not speaking of the managers of our lead-

ing theaters, who are merely keen business men, ever on the lookout for the pièce à succès. I am referring to those people who are fond of proclaiming that they devote themselves to art."

"Another point greatly to be deplored is that no manager now forms his own company of actors. There are no longer those special companies, each belonging to their particular theater, each possessing their special genre. At the present time we authors can find neither a creator, nor an upholder of theatrical tradition, nor an innovator! France is especially rich in writers of talent, but for collaborators, they find only mediocre actors, disguised as stage-managers, who although occasionally thinking out ingenious stage settings, are quite incapable of understanding the texts they interpret from an 'inner' point of view."

"There is, however, a fine and happy exception to this rule. The Théâtre

des Femmes has been visited upon the head of the family that he alone would be left as the beacon to throw the calm and steady light of virtue upon the waters of moral turpitude. But it turns out that not even Mr. Clugston is respectable. He, too, had been married before and when, after his consort had divorced him for alcoholic indiscretions, he had wedded a second time, he omitted to mention his past."

As dramaturgy, "The Rotters" scarcely can be considered to be a masterpiece. There are moments when Mr. Maltby's technique wears a little thin, yet the gathering which sat in the Playhouse at the opening performance was genuinely amused. Harry Corson Clarke offered a grotesque study of Mr. Clugston and Miss Louie Emery was amusing as his wife. The elder daughter was played by Miss Margaret Dale Owen, who, however, was miscast in that part. Minor rôles were adequately filled.

## MISS JANE COWL IN "THE CROWDED HOUR"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Crowded Hour," drama by Edgar Selwyn and Channing Pollock; presented by Selwyn & Co. at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, Connecticut, Nov. 18, 1918. The cast:

Matt Wilde ..... Franklyn Ardell  
Charley ..... Cyril Raymond  
Vivian ..... Mabel Godding  
Peggy Lawrence ..... Jane Cowl  
Grace Laidlaw ..... Christine Norman  
Capt. Bert Caswell ..... Henry Stephenson  
Dorothy Wayne ..... Rae Selwyn  
General Dalton ..... George LeSpir  
Billy Laidlaw ..... Orme Caldara  
Grandmère Bouvaise ..... Mme. Michélette Burani

Capitaine René St. Pierre ..... Georges Plateau  
Telephone operator ..... Lina Alberta  
A veteran ..... Georges Deschamps  
A polu ..... Jules Espally

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Typical realism in drama is an extremely perishable commodity. Here we have Messrs. Pollock and Selwyn collaborating on an up-to-the-minute war play only to arrive 30 seconds too late. It is a veritable tragedy for the authors, not their play, but it is understood, but the armistice. "The Crowded Hour" shows us many excellent and indisputable reasons for "waking up" and "going to it," but the other fellow cries "Kamerad" and goes to it all. One is tempted to write on two topics at once: first, to take for text—the closer art strives to arrive in the present crowded hour, the more likely it is to miss the train, and second, to describe what is really an interesting melodrama with the misfortune to find itself ensconced in a museum beside a dodo. In view of the authors' original purpose and the acting skill devoted to the play, the second procedure is the more just.

Billy Laidlaw is a young man over-occupied with living. He has a charming wife and a more charming friend. It is early days in the war as yet, and so far he is content to let his check-book do his bit. He has, however, a younger brother in France; at a supper party, after an exposition of philosophy pro and con on triangles, friendship and similar domestic matters, to say nothing of a discussion of the correct attitude toward war, news comes that the younger brother has met an unmentionable fate at the hands of the Germans. Billy is aroused and the curtain descends upon his vow of vengeance and his simultaneous renunciation, none too politely, of Peggy Lawrence, his charming friend.

In the next act, we all move to France—the entire cast, that is to say, a feat which is accomplished quite plausibly by the authors, considering the difficulties. Here we meet a group of delightfully acted character parts, rôles which some inspired genius gave to real French actresses and actors to perform. One immediately wished that by some extraordinary plot complication they could have been permitted to carry on alone the rest of the play. But we are forgetting Billy and his change of heart. Peggy, former chorus girl, is now a telephone operator at the front, while the wife is at Y. M. C. A. work. Skipping a few details, which were not the least enjoyable part of the plot, in another act Billy goes off with his engineers in a motor lorry to do something to a gap in the line through which the Germans are pouring. Peggy remains at her post before the switchboard in a little village. Then comes our favorite situation, the conflict between love and duty. The line has broken some more, and Peggy has the option of telephoning one town and saving a whole army division, or telephoning another and saving Billy. She saves the division and at that moment a shell strikes the cottage above her head, with a tremendous flash and crash, and the curtain falls.

In the final act we behold Peggy receiving the croix de guerre for having stuck through her big scene; Billy returns, one gathers a little vaguely just how; the wife comes over from the next village, and the old family friend has his most satisfactory inning. Every one has worked out a new and more idealistic point of view. It has indeed been a crowded hour for them.

Now something must be granted to the idea of this play, and a great deal to the skill with which it is acted. Miss Cowl, as Peggy, the chorus girl, combined just the right touch of vulgarity with beauty and charm, to the end that she most successfully inverted the audience's natural sympathy with the wife. Orme Caldara did Billy acceptably, although the part of Billy was never interesting either on Broadway or on the fields of France; he was a bit manufactured. But the real delights of the evening were the French character parts, particularly Georges Plateau as Capitaine Soulier, Mme. Burani as Grandmère, and Jules Espally as the polu.

In construction, however, the play followed the well-known composite form of ancient morality cum sentimental melodrama. At times it perilously ran off into mere talk. Two women, one representing good

deeds and the other worldly pleasure, fought for the soul of an everyman, and all of them proved, by counting themselves less and others more, that good deeds must triumph. All this was done amid bursting shells of the stage carpenter, much as the older players may remember the bursting bomb in that thrilling dramatic antique, "Michael Strogoff, Courier of the Tsar." As has been said, the idea was good; the acting, on the whole, above average; but the construction that of the Victorian Stone Age.

## NEW COMIC OPERA IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Somebody's Sweetheart," a comic opera in two acts; books and lyrics by Alonzo Price, music by Antonio Bafunno; staged by the author and presented by Arthur Hammerstein for the first time at the Belasco Theater, Washington, District of Columbia, Nov. 17, 1918. The cast:

Colonel Williams ..... Albert Sackett  
Harry Edwards ..... Walter Scanlan  
Helen Williams ..... Eva Fallon  
Roderic ..... Arthur Klein  
Bessie Williams ..... Louise Allen  
Sam Benton ..... William Kent  
Dolores ..... Carmen Granada  
Zaida ..... Nonette  
Ben Bud ..... John Dunsmure

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"Somebody's Sweetheart" promises to achieve not a little success for Mr. Price and Mr. Hammerstein, and for at least two members of the cast; yet its favorable reception was a result less of particular merit in some special department than of well-directed ensemble. Washington playgoers were rather puzzled by the absence of Friml's name as composer of a Hammerstein musical offering, particularly as the score which is credited to one Antonio Bafunno contains tunes remarkably close in their resemblance to Friml's style. The plot of the piece leans for humorous possibilities on the efforts of an American tourist, engaged to marry the daughter of the United States Consul at Seville, Spain, to evade the nemesis of a gypsy violinist. The bridegroom-to-be, by unhappy chance, had been involved in some of the gypsy's romantic affairs.

Although Mr. Hammerstein, presumably, intended that Nonette, the singing violinist of vaudeville, should win first attention among the players, that place has been captured easily by the sprightly and talented Louise Allen. Miss Allen's sparkling work as the consul's younger daughter, who was not old enough for beaux, shares honors in "Somebody's Sweetheart" with the resourceful fun-making of William Kent, who has built up a thin part with his own agreeable "ad lib" humor. Nonette fiddles prettily the song hit, "It Gets Them All." Arthur Klein gives a good impersonation of a Spanish prince and John Dunsmure makes an acceptable gypsy leader. The work of the other principals is only fairly satisfactory.

The first American stock company to leave for France (and happily many) to entertain our overseas troops will be sent abroad next month by the Over-There Theater League. In the company will be the Misses Mary Boland, Minnie Dupree, Mary Hampton, Sydney Shields; and H. Bratton Kennedy, Homer Miles, Albert Perry, Jack Raymond, William Roselle and Walter Young. The long pieces, six in number, are "Kick In," "A Pair of Sixes," "Paid in Full," "Believe Me, Xantippe," "The Traveling Salesman," and "Her Husband's Wife." The 10 one-act pieces include Arthur Hopkins' "Moonshine," Robert H. Davis' "Lassoed," and "Broad Upon the Waters," by Edward Childs Carpenter.

## THEATRICAL NEW YORK

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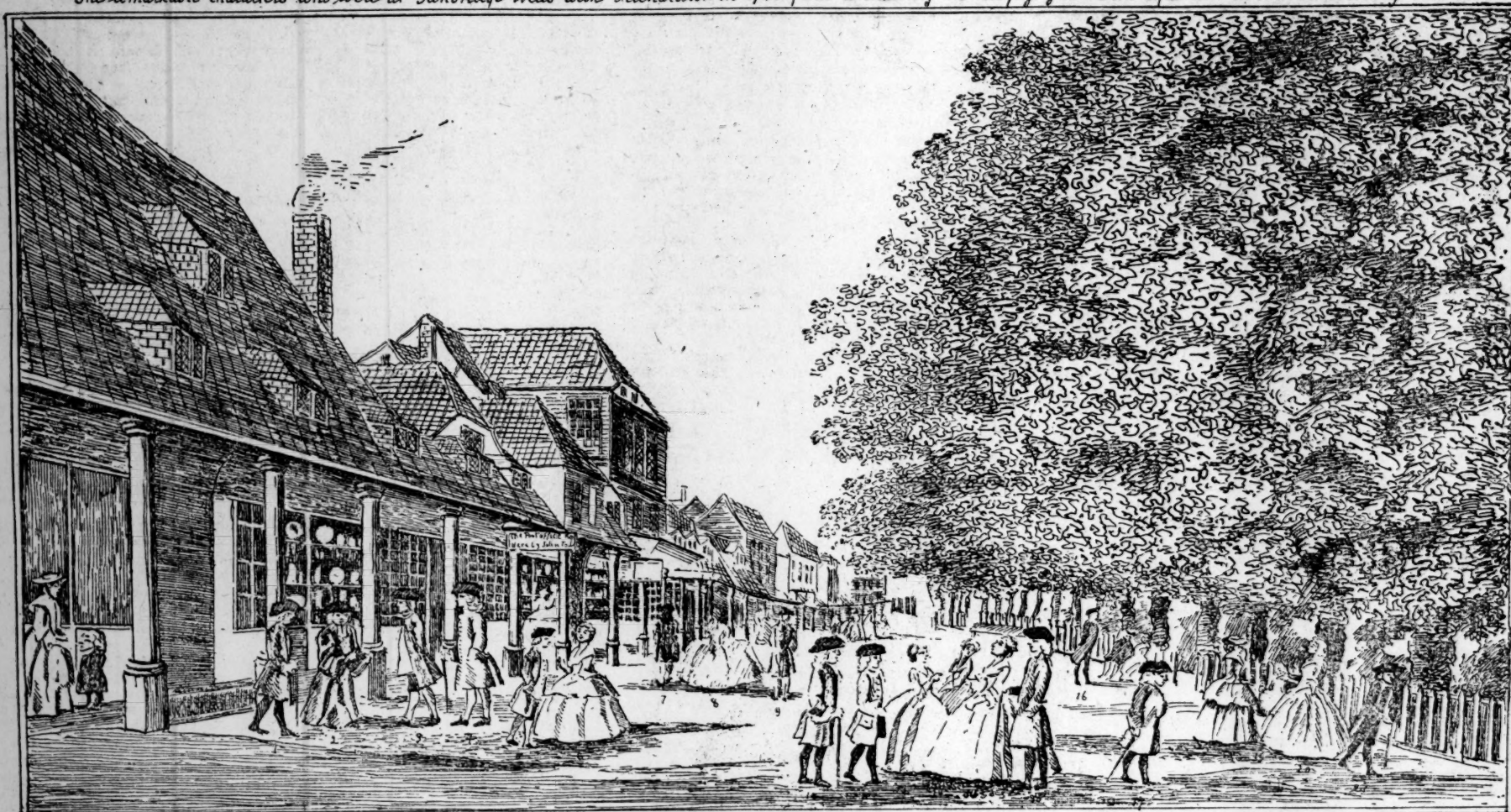
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## THE HOME FORUM

The remarkable characters who were at Tunbridge Wells with Richardson in 1748 from a drawing in his possession with references on his own writing.



- 1748 Aug  
 1 Dr. Johnson  
 2 B. of Salisbury (Dr. Gilbert)  
 3 Ld. Harcourt  
 4 Mr. Cillen (Colley)  
 5 Mr. Garrick  
 6 Mrs. Poff (The Singer)  
 7 Mr. Nafth  
 8 Miss Chudleigh (Duch. of Kingston)  
 9 Mr. Pitt (Earl of Chatham)  
 10 A. O. E. (The Speaker)  
 11 J. d. Poirie  
 12 Dulchep of Norfolk  
 13 Miss B. B. B.  
 14 Lady Lincen  
 15 M. L. L. (Loyal L. L. L.)  
 16 The Baron (A German Gentleman)  
 17 M. M. M. (M. Richardfon)  
 18 M. M. M.  
 19 Miss Onflow  
 20 Mrs. Johnson (The D. Wife)  
 21 M. M. M.  
 22 L. L. L. (The Artist)  
 23 The Woman of the Wells.

The Pantiles, from an Eighteenth Century colored print belonging to Samuel Richardson

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Tunbridge Wells and Its Celebrities

In the year 1779 the Thrales and Fanny Burney drove from Sevenoaks to Tunbridge Wells along roads the state of which led them to expect "an overturn every minute." The Wells in the Eighteenth Century were almost as much the fashion with the beau monde of Kensington as the pump room at Bath. In "The Virginians," Colonel Lambert proposes at the close of the harvest season that the farm horses be harnessed to the coach and

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the family repair to the Wells for a little recreation, calling for friend Wolfe at Westerham on the way. The proposal causes Mrs. Lambert to bring her best robes from the seclusion and lavender of the presses and sets Miss Theo and Miss Hetty gathering "their best calamacones, paduasios, falbalas, high heel shoes" and other articles of toilet; and all to good purpose, for at the Assembly Rooms, Tunbridge Wells, Harry Warrington gives that ball in their honor at which he has caused to think Miss Het a pert little minx.

The Thrale party, having successfully negotiated the Kent roads, put up at the Sussex Hotel, on the side of the Pantiles, so-called, Fanny notes, because paved with pantiles. The author of "Evelina" was but little impressed with either the "public walk" or the town. How the great charm of the place with its great rocky bowlders, its bracken and heather and gorse, passes totally unnoticed in the Eighteenth Century. It was during this visit with the Thrales that Fanny Burney met that horrifying little Miss Birch—Selina Birch, ten years old, paragon of all the arts and graces, and so very fond of French songs "for the sake of the sentiment."

Besides Kensington, literary Fleet Street also made its rendezvous at the Wells. In an old print of the year 1748, colored and annotated by Samuel Richardson, a company in perukes and farthingales is promenading the Pantiles. Dr. Johnson is in the foreground and there is David Garrick and Colley Cibber, Miss Chudleigh and the Duchess of Norfolk, that stilted world of pre-Revolutionary Europe which lives still in the voluminous correspondence and memoirs of the century.

## Reading Dante Under Lowell

"As a student in Harvard College during the years 1876 and 1877—the last two years of Mr. Lowell's regular teaching there—I had the fortune to be his pupil," writes Barrett Wendell. "To that time my experience of academic teaching led me to the belief that the only way to study a classic text in any language was to scrutinize every syllable with a care undisturbed by consideration of any more of the context than was grammatically related to it. Any real reading I had done, I had had to do without a teacher. Mr. Lowell never gave us less than a canto to read; and often gave us two or three. He never bothered us with a particle of linguistic irrelevance. Here before us was a great poem—a lasting expression of what human life had meant to a human being, gone these five centuries. Let us try as best we might to see what life had meant to this man; and see what relation his experience, great and small, bore to ours; and, now and then, let us pause for a moment to notice how wonderfully beautiful his expression of this experience was. Let us read, as sympathetically as we could make ourselves read, the words of one who was as much a man as we; only vastly greater in his knowledge of wisdom and beauty. That was the spirit of Mr. Lowell's teaching. It opened to some of us a new world. In a month, I could read Dante better than I ever learned to read Greek, or Latin, or German. "His method of teaching was all his own. The class was small, and he generally began by making each student translate a few lines, interrupt-

ing now and then with suggestions of the poetic value of passages which were being rendered in a style too exasperatingly prosaic. Now and again, some word or passage would suggest to him a line of thought—sometimes very earnest, sometimes paradoxically comical—that it would never have suggested to anyone else. And he would lean back in his chair and talk away across country till he felt like stopping; or he would thrust his hands into the pockets of his rather shabby sack coat, and pace the end of the room with his heavy laced boots, and look at nothing in particular, and discourse of things in general. We gave up notebooks in a week. Our business was not to cram lifeless detail, but to absorb as much as we might of his exuberant literary vitality. And through it all he was always a quiz; you never knew what he was going to do or to say next. One whimsical digression I have always remembered, chiefly for the amiable atrocity of the pun. Some mention of wings had been made in the text, whereupon Mr. Lowell observed that he had always had a liking for wings: he had lately noticed that some were being added to the ugliest house in Cambridge, and he cherished hopes that they might fly away with it. I remember, too, how one tremendous passage in the "Inferno" started him off on a disquisition concerning cancer-worms.

And then, all of a sudden, he soared up into the clouds, and pounced down on the text again, and asked the next man to translate. You could not always be sure when he was in earnest; but there was never a moment when he let you forget that you were a human being in a human world, and that Dante had been one, too. One or two of us, among ourselves, nicknamed him "sweet wag"; I like the name still.

"After a month or two he found that we were not progressing fast enough. So he fell into a way of making us read one canto to him, and then reading the next to us. If we wished to interrupt him, we were at free to do so as he interrupted us. . . . So, in a single college year, we read through the "Divine Comedy," and the "Vita Nuova," and dipped into the "Convito" and the lesser writings of Dante. And more than one of us learned to love them always."

## A New Jersey Evening Ramble

"The last rays of the sun today were shot through the beeches at five o'clock, and the last of the roostward-flying crows passed over ten minutes later," Charles C. Abbott begins an account of an evening's ramble. "An hour afterward the night had set in, breezy, cold, clear, and moonlit. I walked up through the cornfield to the lone oak in the upland clover, and after standing awhile I was fortunate enough to see an old grizzled opossum start on his nocturnal rounds. The exit of an opossum from his home tree is an artistic proceeding. With only his head projecting beyond the opening, he took a long observation. Then placing his forefoot on the rim of the hole, which was ten feet from the ground, the animal looked down ward and sidewise for fully ten minutes. Wrapped in gray, and hidden in tall weeds, I do not think he saw me. Then slipping his forefoot down the trunk of the tree, the opossum held on by his hindfeet and tail, and in this upside-down position again scanned the neighborhood closely, or listened for suspicious sounds, or both. This was but for a few moments, and

then the downward climb commenced. Once at the foot of the tree the opossum broke into a jog trot, and was directly out of sight and hearing."

"From the same great hollow in the old oak, or from another section of it, if it is divided, this same night, and within half an hour, came a beautiful barn owl, and directly afterward another."

"Unlike the opossum, they did not wait for preliminary observations, but sailed away in the moonlight without a moment's pause."

## The Clipper

Fair came the falling wind; . . . once again  
 The clipper held her course, showing red lead,  
 Shattering the sea-tops into golden rain.  
 The waves bowed down before her like blown grain;  
 Onward she thundered, on; her voyage was short,  
 Before the tier's bells rang her into port.  
 Cheerily rang her in, those beating bells,  
 The new-come beauty stately from the sea.  
 Whiteness the blue heave of the drowsy swells,  
 Treading the bubbles down. With three times three  
 They cheered her moving beauty in, and she  
 Came to her berth so noble, so superb;  
 Swayed like a queen, and answered to the curb.  
 Then in the sunset's flush, they went aloft,  
 And unbent sails in that most lovely hour,  
 When the light gentles and the wind is soft,  
 And beauty in the heart breaks like a flower.  
 Working aloft they saw the mountain tower,  
 Snow to the peak; they heard the launchmen shout;  
 And bright along the bay the lights came out. . . .  
 —John Masefield.

## Thackeray and the Pantiles

As I look up from my desk, I see Tunbridge Wells Common and the rocks, the strange familiar place which I remember forty years ago. Boys saunter over the green with stumps and cricket-bats. Other boys gallop by on the riding-master's hacks. I protest it is Cramp, Riding Master, as it used to be in the reign of George IV, and that Centaur Cramp must be at least a hundred years old. Yonder comes a footman with a bundle of novels from the library. Are they as good as our novels? Oh! how delightful they were! Shades of Valancour, awful ghost of Manfroni, how I shudder at your appearance! Sweet image of Thaddeus of Warsaw, how often has this almost infantile hand tried to depict you in a Polish cap and richly embroidered tights! And as for Corinthian Tom in light blue pantaloons and Hessians, and Jerry Hawthorn from the country, can all the fashion, can all the splendor of real life which these eyes have subsequently beheld, can all the wit I have heard or read in later times, compare with your fashion, with your brilliancy, with your delightful grace, and sparkling, vivacious rattle?

Who knows? They may have kept those very books at the library still—at the well-remembered library on the Pantiles, where they sell that delightful, useful Tunbridge ware. I will go and see. I went my way to the Pantiles, the queer little old-world Pantiles, where, a hundred years since, so much good company came to take its pleasure. Is it possible that, in the past century, gentlefolks of the first rank (as I read lately in a lecture on George II in the Cornhill Magazine) assembled here and entertained each other with gaming, dancing, fiddling, and tea? There are fiddlers, harpers, and trumpeters performing at this moment in a weak little old balcony, but where is the fine company? Where are the earls, duchesses, bishops, and magnificent embroidered gamsters? A half dozen of children and their nurses are listening to the musicians; an old lady or two in a poke-bonnet passes, and for the rest, I see but an uninteresting population of native tradesmen. As for the library, its window is full of pictures of burly theologians, and their works, sermons, apologies, and so forth. Can I go in and ask the young ladies at the counters for "Manfroni, or the One-Handed Monk," and "Life in London, or the Adventures of Corinthian Tom, Jeremiah Hawthorne, Esq., and Their Friend Bob Logic"?—absurd. I turn away abashed from the casement—from the Pantiles—no longer Pantiles, but Parade. I stroll over the Common and survey the beautiful purple hills around, twinkling with a thousand bright villas, which have sprung up over this charming ground since first I saw it. What an admirable scene of peace and plenty! What a delicious air breathes over the heath, blows the cloud shadows across it, and murmurs through the full-clad trees! Can the world show a land fairer, richer, more cheerful? I see a portion of it when I look up from the window at which I write.—Thackeray in "Roundabout Papers."

## Looking Ahead

Let us have faith in the future. . . . Legions of men who dare not set their faces the way that time is going, are powerless—you may push them back with a straw.—Bushnell.

## Love and the Multiplication Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM a cursory viewpoint, it would seem that love had as much, or as little, to do with the multiplication table as the North Pole with Hamlet, or as the Great Pyramid with Sarah Gamp, and it is usually a source of unmitigated astonishment to the beginner in Christian Science to find, as he inevitably does, that the connection between the two is so close as to be almost analogous. The trouble with humanity is that it has got an entirely perverted idea of Love and its qualities, and that which is essentially absolute, stable, unchangeable and selfless in its nature, has come to be viewed as relative, capricious, emotional and selfish. That this perverted idea has been extended even to include the general opinion about God is self-evident from two circumstances which must have come within the experience of almost everyone.

Suppose, for instance, that some one is asked to make a concession, or to grant a favor, which might involve a departure from strict integrity, or the given word. Although the concession may be desired from purely selfish motives, a refusal will often meet with the reproach that "it is not Christian," indicating that the general idea of Christianity is that it is a system which inculcates a weak acquiescence with the demands of the human impulses, and that as an expression of that Love which is God it reveals Him as swayed by personal appeals. That such is far from being a true interpretation of the teachings of Christ Jesus can be seen by anyone who will read the Gospels and note the austerity and severity of his rebukes to those who approached him in such a manner and for such a purpose. Again, the instance of the spoiled child, who, through that same mistaken sense of love, is left to grow up without learning to discipline the selfish impulse, and becomes an annoyance to itself and everyone else, is only too familiar. A facile good nature, which is afraid to say no and is at the mercy of every impostor, large or small, who happens to come along, is often described as kindness, or as love, just as in a large family it is not uncommon to find one member who has become, through a false idea of love or selfishness, the door-mat on which every other member wipes his feet, and who has practically lost all semblance of individuality in building up the selfishness of the others.

Christian Science inculcates a very different idea of love, for all through her writings Mrs. Eddy iterates and reiterates, in every connection and with every possible context, that Love is Principle, and that unless Love is so recognized there is no standard whereby humanity can measure its ascent heavenward. For instance, on page 6 of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "Divine Love corrects and governs man. Men may pardon, but this divine Principle alone reforms the sinner." And on the same page, "God is Love." More than this we cannot ask, higher we cannot look, farther we cannot go. To suppose that God forgives or punishes sin according as His mercy is sought or unsought, is to misunderstand Love and to make prayer the safety-valve for wrong-doing. On page 22, we read, "Love is not hasty to deliver us from temptation, for Love means that we shall be tried and purified." That sentence may be so paraphrased as to disclose that the nature of Love, being what it is, exact, unchangeable, selfless, implies that to come into relation with it, and so to be lifted out of temptation, we must be tried and purified.

If God, then, is Love, and Love is Principle, how shall we satisfactorily define Principle to ourselves? In Science and Health this word is invariably capitalized, and therefore we understand that Mrs. Eddy used it in its primary sense of cause, law, fundamental energy. One of the curious lapses of the human mind comes to light here, for while it is generally recognized that something can be understood about cause, nothing, according to the ablest of our scientific men, is really known about law, except what can be deduced from effects. "All that you can know about natural law," said one of these, "is that it is what generally happens." Mrs. Eddy, however, stepped into the breach and stated the true law without circumlocution. "In the spiritual Genesis of creation, all law was vested in the Lawgiver, who was a law to Himself." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 258.)

It seems that the nearest approach the human intellect has made to the apprehension of law is through mathematics, and a moment's thought shows that humanity rests in perfect certainty on the fact that two plus two equals four, yesterday, today and forever. Just there, then, although quite unconscious of it, the human mind has touched the hem of the Christly garment, and can find the clue whereby to see that Principle as Love is creative, constructive, changeless, eternal, infinite. It is true that many, the majority even, of mathematicians, will say that two plus two equals four states only terms of definition with nothing eternal about them, but here and there it is possible to find one who sees, though through a glass darkly, that there

is an immutable law before the formula, and on page 113 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy quotes De Quincey as follows: "De Quincey says mathematics has not a foot to stand upon which is not purely metaphysical."

Here, then, we have the connection between Love and the multiplication table, in that the latter is the truest conception that humanity has gained of Principle, which must be Love because of its essential qualities. This fact is exemplified in the correcting or healing nature of the principle of mathematics, in that it always destroys the error in the mathematical problem.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that if human love is to approximate the divine, that is Principle, it must eliminate all the changeableness, the emotion, the sensuality, the animality, the selfishness, the weakness, the mesmerism, which has passed muster as love, and find the quiet, pure, steadfast, compassionate strength, which Mrs. Eddy sums up in that wonderful phrase on page 192 of Science and Health, "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power."

## The Forest Paths

The forest paths are muddy, after the rain;  
 The meadows are soaked through and through again.  
 The blackbirds in the yellow osiers sing,  
 The yellow osiers good for basketing.  
 I have been drinking at the rusty spout,  
 That glints with moss and spits the cold, source out. . . .  
 I have reflected. And read novels, then  
 Verses from Paris, made by clever men.  
 Ah! they are far from sources in the rocks,  
 Where, among withered leaves, bathe brown woodcocks.  
 They should be here to see the huts I know,  
 Left ruined in the forest long ago.  
 And I would show them silver snipe, and thrushes. . . .  
 Mild-mannered peasants, shining holly-bushes.  
 —Francis James (tr. from the French by Jethro Bithell).

## Friendship

Friendship cannot be permanent unless it becomes spiritual. There must be fellowship in the deepest things, . . . community in the highest thoughts, sympathy with the best endeavors.—Hugh Black.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### Rehabilitation

Now that the first smoke of the great battle is clearing away, and it becomes possible to discern in a measure what has been accomplished, and what still remains to be accomplished, one fact seems to stand out with ever-increasing clearness, and that is that the Allies have only completed one task to find another, just as imperative and just as honorable, lying before them. The world has been freed, it must now be fed and clothed, rehabilitated and comforted. The call for these things comes in from every quarter, and, as might be expected, it comes in most insistently from Germany. Hardly was the ink dry on the armistice which marked the downfall of that nation, after an unparalleled effort on the part of its rulers, supported by its people, to dominate the world and to put an end to human liberty, than there began to come across the German frontiers the most abject appeals to the world for food and clothing. Within a few days all the familiar means which, during the last four years, have been so indiscriminately used to hoodwink people everywhere were requisitioned for this new campaign. The one-time German Colonial Minister, Dr. Solf, one of the foremost exponents of "Great Germany," sent out his appeal to the President of the United States, and this was followed, shortly afterward, by appeals from the German women, exploiting all those sympathies of which every action of Germany, during the previous four years, had been a denial.

Now as to the position of Germany in this matter, no one is likely to be in the least deceived. Mr. Hoover stated quite bluntly, the other day, before his departure for Europe, that he was not concerned in the least about Germany. And it is quite certain that anyone who will for a moment calmly review the situation need be under no misgivings that the German people are really in danger of starvation, or anything approaching such a condition. There are other people throughout the world, thousands and even millions of them, who are in far greater need than those of Germany, and who have an immeasurably greater claim for immediate attention.

There is a call that this work of relief shall be done on an unparalleled scale, and perhaps the chief problem involved is the difficulty of realizing the immensity of the task. In Asia Minor alone, to take the one instance in which something like accurate figures are available, there are now nearly 4,000,000 refugees. These people are for the most part destitute; that is to say, they are without food, clothing, or houses, and many thousands of them are wandering about the countryside which has been swept clean even of every edible root. Many of them are crowded into towns and villages, where only the wealthy can obtain food, and, as Dr. Barton of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief explained to a representative of this paper some time ago, unless the Allies are at this time forehanded in providing for these people, the door of opportunity will open and find them unprepared to enter in time to save and provide for them.

Four and a half years ago, it is safe to say, such a problem as this would have seemed impossible of solution. An Indian famine, which, in the years past, was perhaps the only parallel of such a condition, was the merest temporal deficiency compared with the present conditions in Asia Minor. But the problem in Asia Minor, today, presents only a tithe of the whole. The destitution throughout the whole of the Near East can be only a very small part of the destitution obtaining throughout immense areas of Europe and Asia. Russian Poland, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Rumania, and vast sections of European Russia, to say nothing of Belgium and Northern France, are in a very like situation. Of all these, perhaps, the situation in Russia is the worst. No less than 40,000,000 people in Northern Russia, north of the fifty-seventh parallel and west of the Ural Mountains, are faced with starvation unless the great problem of their relief can be solved before the winter sets in in real earnest. Here it is not a question of shortage of food supplies. Russia has an accumulated store of grain which is quite ample to meet her needs. She has, however, practically no means of transporting it over the vast bulk of her territory. Thus from Moscow to Chelyabinsk, from Chelyabinsk to Tomsk, and from Tomsk across the continent to Vladivostok, the question is insistently one of transport. The first great need is for ordered government, but that will be of little avail unless it is followed, or rather accompanied by, the meeting of another great need, the rehabilitation of the country's transport system. Every railway in Russia must be rendered once again available for traffic at the earliest possible moment. Every peasant's cart in Siberia must be fitted anew. Every effort, in fact, must be made to restore to the country in some measure that curiously complex transport system upon which it depends for its provisioning.

From all this it will be clearly seen that there is a demand on the resources, labor, and continued sacrifices of the allied peoples in every direction. All the grain and foodstuffs that can be procured are needed in Western Europe; all the manufactured articles, in the widest sense of that term, all the clothing, which can be made are needed in Russia and throughout Siberia. In the face of the immense call for work which all this involves, the doubt, so often expressed, that when demobilization commences in earnest there will be difficulty in finding places for the men once again returning to civil life, is seen in all its absurdity. There is, indeed, enough work for every one, and a great demand that every one should work.

And when this much has been said, this much more needs to be said, and said with due emphasis, that any such recital of world conditions as that just given is very far from being an argument for pessimism. The problem may be complex, the task tremendous, but the one can be solved and the other sustained without any apprehension

of failure. "Given good will," declared a great British statesman on a memorable occasion, "everything is possible." And if good will means anything in this connection, it surely means unity, unselfish devotion to a common aim, a refusal to sink back into lethargy, and a righteous determination that that high purpose which has achieved so much, during the past four and a half years, shall be retained and maintained for the great task of rehabilitation.

### The Brewery Inquiry Spreads

THE farther the investigation into the political, journalistic, and pro-German activities of the organized brewers in the United States proceeds, the more interesting and important are the developments. So far the testimony elicited serves to confirm the opinion held before the proceedings began, that the scope of the inquiry would be practically without limitation. The operations of the brewers and their retained assistants and sympathetic friends, reinforced by those whose cardinal purpose in entering the combination has been to serve the fatherland, have apparently ramified in all directions.

It is nothing more than might have been expected that the brewers have employed every possible means to stay the progress of prohibition. The question, so far as brewery interference in politics is concerned, however, hinges on the point of lawful campaigning. It appears in the record already that the United States Brewers Association, the National Association of Commerce and Labor, a brewery subsidiary, and the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association have been active in the anti-prohibition publicity campaign, and most liberal in their subscriptions. For example, a financial statement of the Commerce and Labor Association, showing a contribution of \$300,000 from the United States Brewers Association, with other contributions amounting to \$571,795, was received by the publicity managers between October, 1913, and June, 1915. More important, far more important, than the account of receipts is the account of disbursements. The German-American Alliance, for instance, got \$42,633 of the amount contributed, and the American Leader, a convenient representative of the foreign language press of the country, was handed \$83,994.

There have been allegations of payments of large sums of money to men prominent in American public life, but thus far the investigation committee has contented itself, in working up to the more important details, by bringing out such facts as tend to show how the brewery interests went about the work of reaching public and political opinion. The Indiana branch of the German-American Alliance, an organization engaged in the propagation of pro-Germanism, received some financial encouragement, and in the report of the Commerce and Labor Association it is naively stated that "The liberal clergy of Iowa were made a strong and effective ally."

Among the records received and filed was one to the effect that efforts had been made to induce Peter C. Pritchard, former federal judge of Asheville, North Carolina, and a prohibition advocate, to write a letter to a brewer soliciting funds with a view of discrediting him, while among the documents seized from the United States Brewers Association files, and put upon the record, was one showing that a young woman was employed to attend a meeting of the Anti-Saloon League in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1914, and that, in August of the same year, she attended a meeting of a prohibition society in Niagara Falls, was elected secretary, and later destroyed the records of the session. According to the documents submitted, she was on the brewers' association pay roll at \$300 a month.

These are simply straws which indicate the direction of the wind in the moral conduct of the brewers' campaign against prohibition. Cropping out through the oral testimony and the documentary evidence, so far, are frequent references to the payment of large sums of money to writers able to get a hearing in prominent newspapers and magazines, and equally numerous references to the German-American Alliance. Thus, it is shown that this very active aid to Berlin received from one agency within the brewers' association \$15,000 a year. It is also shown how ingenious were the efforts to conceal the connection between the parties to the payments.

The thing that will prove of greatest interest to the average reader, however, is the fact that, as it progresses, the inquiry is broadening sufficiently to admit a vast amount of valuable evidence from British and French secret service sources, and that enough of the general character of the available testimony is known to warrant the statement that the investigation promises revelations beyond anything hoped for at the beginning.

So the matter stands at the adjournment of the inquiry until December 3, when the government will be assisted by Maj. E. Lowry Humes, who first let light into the transactions of the United States Brewers Association, and who seized, in a Pennsylvania investigation, and caused to be deposited with the Judiciary Department in Washington, the documentary evidence which forms the basis of the present inquiry.

The public has every reason to feel encouraged over the progress made thus far, and over the prospect which the preliminaries have revealed.

### Women and Reconstruction

IT WOULD be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the meeting held in Glasgow, recently, under the auspices of the Women Citizens Association, to consider the subject of women's share in the work of reconstruction. A tremendous task lies before the United Kingdom, in common with practically every other nation, in the matter of reconstruction. But the United Kingdom will address itself to the work with one great advantage, that it will have the help and advice of the women of the country in practically the full exercise of their rights as citizens. At the general election which is shortly to take place in the United Kingdom, no fewer than 6,000,000 women may record their votes. And these 6,000,000 women will do this, and will address themselves to the work of reconstruction, equipped with all that wonderful experience

which the last four years have afforded them. Thousands of women in the United Kingdom now know from practical experience what it means to engage in employments which, in the days before the war, were regarded as being exclusively in the sphere of men's work. They will, therefore, bring to the work an obvious ability to cooperate with men in any task they may undertake, and this places their credentials outside the sphere of criticism.

It has, of course, always been believed by those familiar with the question, that, whenever and wherever women really entered into activities with men, it would not be in the spirit of rivalry, but in the spirit of cooperation. The idea that when women were accorded the full rights of citizenship they would, at once, begin to work entirely for so-called "women's objects," and would disregard the great questions which have been exercising the thought of the public for years, was long ago shown to be absurd. It was, therefore, only what was to be expected that the questions set forth by Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland, who presided at the Glasgow meeting, as having the first care of all newly-enfranchised women, were such questions as land, housing, temperance, and education.

In all these questions women have always had at least as much concern, and certainly as much claim to speak, as men. The events of the last four years, however, have enabled them to view such issues from the standpoint of men as well as from their own standpoint, with the result that there will be brought to the solution of the problems involved in all four questions a pooling of ideas by which alone their solution can really be achieved.

The one cause for regret is that the great machine is, even yet, not quite complete. Women have not yet attained full citizenship. The vote has not yet been accorded to them on the same terms as to men. And in many other spheres of activity the old bars still remain. As long as they exist, such injustices can, of course, only result in hampering the united effort which everybody desires to see put into effect. In these circumstances, therefore, it is particularly welcome to find such resolutions as that passed, a short time ago, by the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, in which a call is made for the removal of all restrictions debarring women from becoming members of professional corporations or trade unions, and insisting, once again, upon that act of simple justice expressed in the phrase, "Equal pay for equal work." It cannot be too strongly insisted that all these shortcomings should be made good at the earliest possible moment.

### Captain Bartlett's Polar Project

CAPTAIN ROBERT ABRAM BARTLETT, native Newfoundland, British mariner, American explorer, and Arctic traveler, now that the world has turned, or, at least, is turning, once more from the ways of war to the pursuits of peace, has begun to look longingly toward the Polar region.

In fact, if reports are accurate, and they seem to be reliable, he is making plans to fly over the North Pole in an airplane. His start on the flying trip is to be made from Etah, Greenland, and his intention is, after reaching the Pole, to fly to Cape Cheluskin, Asia. It will be seen at a glance that the project promises much in the line of adventure.

All Arctic explorers now know where to find the North Pole when they want it, and Captain Bartlett knows as well as any. He received his initiation into Arctic research in Kane Basin in 1897-8, where he wintered with Commander, now Rear Admiral, Peary; he was engaged in Hudson Strait and Bay in 1901; captain of a sealer off the Newfoundland coast, 1901-5; commander of the Roosevelt, 1905-9, taking an active part in Peary's expedition to the Pole, when the ship reached the 88th parallel; was engaged in the Canadian Government Arctic Expedition, 1913-14, as captain of the Karluk, which was crushed by the ice in January of the latter year. Captain Bartlett commanded the Karluk-Wrangell Land relief expeditions, and the Third Crocker Land Relief Expedition, performing heroic rescue service. In 1917 he dropped everything else to do his "bit" in the war, becoming superintendent of the United States Army Transport Service.

It will be said at once that if an airplane trip to, over, and beyond the North Pole is a desirable performance, Captain Bartlett is precisely the man to accomplish it. Some prominent members of the Aero Club of America appear to be encouraging and supporting the enterprise, which seems feasible enough, at least to the captain. "We could take off in the plane from Etah," he says, "and fly to the Pole, which is 700 miles distant, land there for a very brief survey and observation, plant the American flag on the spot our instruments indicate as the Pole, ascend again and continue for another 700 miles and land at Cape Cheluskin. This would mean a broken flight of 1,400 miles. Gasoline is the only consideration. If I can get a steady engine with broad planes for the rarefied atmosphere, I can make the trip as surely as you can make the trip to your office in the subway."

This sounds nonchalant, but it is in tune with the times. Very different it sounds from the language of Dr. Salomon August André, the distinguished Swedish engineer, previous to the freeing of his mammoth balloon from its hangar in Spitzbergen twenty-one years ago. André, who was a North Pole enthusiast, had great faith in his plans; he was surrounded by scholars and technical experts who shared his faith, but, in discussing the probabilities of success his remarks were well sprinkled with qualifications and reservations. His airship, however, was a balloon, perhaps the most perfect piece of mechanism of the type ever constructed, but it was, nevertheless, a ship destined to be at the mercy of air currents, winds, and tempests. It was of extraordinary dimensions, and carried thirteen buoys, which André planned to drop at intervals. Five of these actually came to shore near Spitzbergen, but no trace of the balloon itself, of André, or of any of his companions has ever been found. The adventurous engineer had everything figured out, even to the remotest detail, provided the balloon kept afloat, but it probably

traveled only a short distance on its way to the Pole before it was torn into shreds.

Captain Bartlett's flying machine will be controlled by means of an engine, a fact which makes all the difference in the world, and, as this explorer has navigated rough seas time and again, he will not be content, evidently, until he finds an engine that will see him through severe storms in the air if necessary. "Roughly estimating," he continues in the same confident tone, "the first flight will not take more than six hours before we reach the Pole. We will stay there long enough to be sure that it is the Pole as recorded by the instruments and compass, take a survey of surroundings and note the conditions of the terrain, atmosphere, growth and other things that will be extremely interesting to science."

If it shall turn out to be as easily done as said, Captain Bartlett is likely to be only the first of many who, during the next few years, will undertake to reach and take a survey of the top of the world.

### Notes and Comments

WITH the opera season comes, as usual, some incidental discussion of the advisability of grand opera in English, an "unsingable" language, says the opposition. Doubtless the world will get on as well as ever without it; but one seldom or never hears the qualification accurately rendered "unsingable by those who, chiefly, would be called upon to sing it."

THE Croix de Guerre for M. Clemenceau, is the demand of the Fifty-First Infantry Regiment, which has addressed a petition to the French powers that be. M. Clemenceau excepted, that the highest military honor should be bestowed on the Premier. Among the easily imagined reasons which the poilus bring forward is the one expressed in the sentence "Parce qu'il est le Premier de France." A few words, but wonderfully fine in their meaning, and constituting as fine a tribute as has ever been paid to a French statesman. It is for the military chiefs to bestow the honor and make mention of "Le Tigre" in dispatches, say the poilus. "Has he not been with us a thousand times in the front line of battle?" Then M. Clemenceau, who must meanwhile be kept in the dark, else he would be furious, will have no option but to accept what he is given!

THERE is something more than a passing whim behind the suggestion that the name of Chateau Thierry be given to Hoboken, in place of its present appellation, in view of the fact that the New Jersey community was, at one time, almost as completely overrun with hostile Germans as the French, and in view of the other fact that the foe was driven out of both places by a strong American movement at the base and on both flanks of the salient.

IT is not unnatural that, at this time of abdication of emperors, the Napoleonic precedent should furnish matter for apt quotation and comparison. There is, for instance, the validation of Napoleon after Waterloo: as The Daily Chronicle of London justly remarks, with the substitution of the word "Germany" for "France," it would be quite fitting coming, at this time, from the former Kaiser Wilhelm. "When I began this war," it reads, "to uphold national independence, I relied on the union of all efforts and on the cooperation of all national authorities. I was justified in anticipating success, and I braved all the declarations of the powers against my person. Circumstances seem to have changed. I offer myself as a sacrifice to the hatred against France. May your enemies prove sincere, and may it appear they wage war against me alone. My political life is terminated."

IN RESPONSE to a resolution by Senator Calder, of New York, the Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, William C. Redfield, has disapproved of the construction of ship canals connecting Lake Erie and the Hudson River, by way of the New York State Barge Canal, on the ground that existing canals, with improvement and extensions, "will be sufficient for many years to come." It might be added, perhaps, that they will be more than sufficient for generations to come, unless something is done in the meantime to bring rail and water transportation into cooperation, a thing which proved to be a crying need during the food, fuel and war supply blockades of the last year and a half.

MANY thousands of people in the United States will heartily approve the answer of the French Touring Club to the proposal of the municipal government of Paris to repair the damage done by German air bombs dropped in various parts of the city, that so long as the buildings hit by those bombs retain their solidity and their artistic aspect, there is no reason for the effacement of the traces left, but rather for their preservation. The cruel marks, appropriately styled "the signatures of barbarians," not only in Paris and elsewhere in France, but in London and other parts of England, and everywhere throughout the war zone, should be left for millions of people, native and otherwise, to view and ponder in the coming years, lest the world might by any chance forget.

THE world will apparently have to hold itself in patience until next summer, with regard to the value of what is claimed to be the most wonderful invention recently made in the radio-electric field. Prof. Michael L. Pupin, of Columbia University, while deeply interested in, and apparently hopeful of, Roy A. Weagant's invention, which is said to eliminate static interference in wireless telegraphy, remarks, "I am skeptical when it is claimed that the static problem is completely solved." The inventor has cheerfully agreed to make the tests necessary to remove Professor Pupin's doubts, but explains that tests made in winter would not be accepted by scholars as conclusive. The whole matter, therefore, must evidently lie over for several months; meanwhile the United States Government seems determined to put a stop to all other interferences, within its dominions at least, by taking over all the wireless stations.